

## Cyprus expels 106 Iranians

LARNACA (R) — One Iranian cut his wrists and another threw himself from a balcony window before Cyprus authorities expelled a group to Tehran Wednesday, airport sources said. "Goodbye and may God have mercy on you," a woman shouted and raised a victory sign as the two were carried out on a stretcher, one on a stretcher, after first aid. The two were in a group of 106 Iranians deported from Cyprus after seeking refuge from Cyprus churches Tuesday rather than go to Iran. "Some face persecution when they go back to Iran and some are relatives of people who are persecuted," lawyer Akis Jacovides, one of three representing the group, told Reuters. The Iranians originally came separately to Cyprus but flew on to Yugoslavia last week after failing to secure visas for other countries, airport sources said. Turned away at Belgrade, the group returned to Larnaca on the next flight. On Tuesday they took buses to Stavroum monastery and the convent of Ayios Minas, west of the coastal town of Larnaca, to seek refuge. Police took them back to Larnaca airport to await a scheduled Iranian flight Wednesday.

# Jordan Times

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## AROUND THE WORLD...

### Soviet INF teams begin work in U.K.

GREENHAM COMMON, England (AP) — Soviet inspectors Wednesday began checking U.S. cruise missiles at two British bases under terms of the U.S.-Soviet intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) treaty, the U.S. military reported. The 21-member Soviet team, which arrived Tuesday from Moscow for the first inspection of bases in Britain, split into two groups, one to stay at Greenham Common and the other to go to Molesworth base.

### Algeria, Libya agree to free movement

ALGIERS (R) — Algeria and Libya signed a draft proposal Tuesday to allow their citizens free movement across their border. The national news agency APS said the measure, which would provide Algerians and Libyans with the same identity cards, would come into force Sept. 1.

### '1960s CIA agent was another Bush'

WASHINGTON (AP) — A report that Vice-President George Bush worked for the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) in the early 1960s as an operative appears to be a case of mistaken identity, a CIA source said Tuesday. The agency has identified another George Bush, who worked at CIA headquarters during that period and who is apparently the one mentioned in a recently discovered Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) memorandum, said the source.

### Australian citizenship will not be mandatory

MELBOURNE (AP) — Prime Minister Bob Hawke has said that citizenship would not be made compulsory for immigrants, despite the recommendation of a wide-ranging report on immigration policy. The month-old Fitzgerald report said immigrants who failed to become naturalised should be denied welfare benefits and the right to sponsor relatives coming to Australia. But Hawke rejected that concept during a speech delivered Tuesday at a citizenship ceremony for 103 people from 25 countries in Melbourne. He urged as many people as possible to "express their commitment to Australia" by becoming citizens. He said nearly 75,000 people became citizens last year, but about a million qualified residents had failed to do so.

### 2,000 killed in Philippine insurgency in '88

MANILA (R) — Almost 2,000 people were killed in insurgency-related violence around the Philippines in the first half of this year, a presidential spokesman said Wednesday. Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno, quoting a military report, said 904 communist rebels, 547 soldiers and 483 civilians were killed.

### Adair quells blazing wellhead

ABERDEEN (AP) — A team led by American oil fires specialist Red Adair extinguished the largest wellhead blaze on the Piper Alpha platform, which was ripped apart in the world's worst oil rig disaster two weeks ago, operators said Wednesday. Occidental Petroleum Corporation, the Los Angeles-based platform owner, announced that a blaze in well P-47 was put out at 6 p.m. Tuesday, but that four other wells continued to burn. Adair's team pumped hundreds of gallons of sea water into the well to cool it before capping it with cement, said a company spokeswoman.

### Mountbatten killer fires gun in court

DUBLIN (AP) — An Irish nationalist serving a life sentence for the 1979 assassination of British war hero and statesman Earl Mountbatten of Burma fired a gun inside a Dublin courthouse Wednesday, but no one was injured, police said. Thomas McMahon, 40, pulled out a gun while being held in a second-floor cell in Dublin's high court and fired off one shot, which struck a wall, before being overpowered by two guards, police said. A police spokesman said it was not immediately clear how McMahon got hold of the weapon. McMahon was later escorted to courtroom no. 1 where he is suing the governor of Portlaoine prison for compensation for an apparent broken wrist he said he suffered during a strip search in 1983.

### Police clash with Khartoum protesters

KHARTOUM (R) — Police used tear-gas and fired in the air to disperse hundreds of people protesting against water shortages in Khartoum's twin city of Omdurman Tuesday night, witnesses and newspapers said Wednesday. The witnesses said the protesters burned car tyres and stoned passing vehicles. The director of Khartoum's water supply authority, Osman Al Sadeq, said Tuesday the water shortage was caused by the increasing amount of silt in the flood-swollen waters of the Blue Nile, which supplies both cities.

### Iranians go to Mecca despite boycott

RIYADH (R) — Some Iranians have arrived in Saudi Arabia to perform the Haj, the interior minister said in an interview published Wednesday. Prince Nayef told the English-language Arab News: "A very limited number of Iranian pilgrims have arrived in the kingdom and they are performing the Haj ceremonies in peace and security like their brother pilgrims from every corner of the world." He did not say how many or if they were Iranians who fled their country after the 1979 Islamic revolution (see related story on page 5).

### Rebels say 2,000 Ethiopian troops killed

NAIROBI (R) — The rebel Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) said Wednesday that its forces had killed nearly 2,000 Ethiopian government troops over the past week in fierce fighting near the northern town of Keren. Mikhael Vhebreneus, a spokesman at the EPLF's office in Brussels, told Reuters by telephone that rebel forces had killed 1,910 government troops and captured 54 in battles to the northwest of Keren between July 11 and 18.

### U.S. praises Soviet offer

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Ronald Reagan's administration Wednesday welcomed a "positive step" a Soviet offer to dismantle a disputed radar complex in Krasnoyarsk, but said there should be no strings attached to the proposal. "It should be unconditional," said a U.S. official, who described the offer as a step forward in discussions with the Soviets over the Siberian facility. So far, however, the Soviets have not proposed a date for a joint review with the United States of the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) treaty, which imposes constraints on radar and other defenses against rocket attack.

### 'Hamadi admitted being Hizbollah member'

FRANKFURT (AP) — A Lebanese on trial for the 1985 TWA hijacking testified Wednesday he hated the United States, while a federal investigator said the defendant admitted joining a radical group linked to seizure of Western hostages in Beirut. Mohammad Ali Hamadi is charged with air piracy and murder in the June 1985 hijacking of TWA flight 847 to Beirut. Thirty-nine Americans were held captive for 17 days, and a U.S. navy diver was killed during the ordeal.



His Majesty King Hussein prays at the tomb of King Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein Wednesday (Petra photo)

## Jordan pays homage to King Abdullah

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan Wednesday marked the 37th anniversary of the assassination of the late King Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein, founder of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

On the occasion, His Majesty King Hussein visited the tomb of the late king and read Fatiha (the first Sura of Koran) and laid a wreath on the tomb.

Also visiting the tomb and laying wreaths were royal family members, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Cabinet members, speakers and members of the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, senior Royal Court officials, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Field Marshal Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, senior Armed Forces officers, Chief

Islamic Justice Sheikh Mohammad Mheilan, religious leaders and senior officials.

### Correction:

The Jordan Times made an inadvertent error in a caption accompanying the photograph of the late King Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein published in Wednesday's issue. The caption should have read: The late King Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein, flanked to his right by then Crown Prince Talal Ibn Abdullah and to his left by then Iraqi Crown Prince Abdulillah and Prince Nayef Ibn Abdulah. The caption and photograph were sent to the Jordan Times by the Department of Libraries, Documentation and National Archives (DLDNA).

## Namibia peace plan ratified

PRETORIA (Agencies) — South Africa, Angola and Cuba have agreed in principle on a withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola and independence for Namibia after 70 years of white rule, Foreign Minister P. W. Botha said Wednesday.

Botha told a news conference: "Linkage has been firmly established and acknowledged."

A document outlining 14 principles for a peaceful settlement in the southwestern region of Africa was released simultaneously in Pretoria, Washington, Havana and Luanda, aides to Botha said.

Botha said a consensus had been reached for the first time in the decades-old dispute between the adversaries.

The principles include implementation of United Nations Resolution 435 of 1978 which is a blueprint for granting independence to Namibia, a former German colony south of Angola.

The agreement also states that an estimated 50,000 Cuban troops based in Angola would move to the north away from the Namibian border and begin a staged withdrawal subject to verification by the U.N. Security Council.

The Johannesburg Citizen said in a front-page story that a top-level South African body, the state security council, was believed to have agreed at a meeting in Cape Town Monday to endorse the principles.

The principles stated that the parties shall recommend to the U.N. secretary-general a date for commencement of implementation of Resolution 435 and arrange for U.N. supervised elections in order to gain independence for the territory.

They also called for Angola to abstain from any action that would prevent the implementation of the Namibian independence plan; that all states recognize the integrity and inviolability of borders; non-interference in the affairs of other states; abstention from threats or use of force against the territorial integrity or independence of other states; responsibility of states not to allow their territory to be used for acts of war or aggression against another; recognition of the role of the permanent members of the U.N. Security Council as guarantors of the agreement; and recognition of the mediating role of the United States.

## Moscow banishes Armenian activist

MOSCOW (Agencies) — The Soviet government Wednesday expelled a prominent Armenian activist as punishment for stirring up nationalist sentiment in the inter-ethnic fight over the Nagorno-Karabakh region, the TASS news agency announced.

Paruyr Ayrikyan was stripped of Soviet citizenship and expelled, TASS said, without making clear where the activist was headed or whether he had left Soviet territory.

The expulsion came two days after the Soviet leadership gave a final ruling in the heated and sometimes violent struggle between Armenians and Azerbaijanis over control of the small region in the Caucasus mountains.

The decision of the Praesidium of the Supreme Soviet declaring annexation "impossible" was published on the front pages of all national newspapers Wednesday.

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## Jackson electrifies Democrats, but Dukakis gets the prize

ATLANTA (R) — Michael Dukakis was due to claim the Democratic presidential nomination Wednesday but his rival Jesse Jackson may have won his party's heart with a stirring call to "keep hope alive" for a better America.

In an electrifying speech just a day before Democrats formally nominate Dukakis for the White House, the black Baptist minister and civil rights leader turned a packed party convention hall into a giant revival meeting that swayed, cheered, chanted and cried at his words.

It was the crowning moment of a campaign no American could have dreamed possible 20 years ago when his mentor, civil rights champion Martin Luther King, was assassinated by a white gunman and racial violence engulfed the country.

Earlier Tuesday, Dukakis followers soundly defeated demands by the Jackson camp on taxes and nuclear weapons that could have crippled the Democrats in their struggle to regain the White House.

Before adopting a 4,000-word platform of principles, Democratic delegates defeated by two-to-one margins minority reports from Jackson calling for raising taxes and opposing first use by the United States of nuclear weapons in a war.

A Jackson call for Palestinian self-determination, tantamount to a homeland, was debated fiercely but Jackson forces did not press a vote under a deal with Dukakis's aides, who negotiated compromises on 10 other demands.

Jackson, 46-year-old illegitimate son of a teenage maid, finished second in the battle for his party's presidential nomination. No black in American history had waged such a suc-

cessful battle. Aiming his campaign at whites and non-whites, the poor and despairing, Jackson registered millions of new voters in his drive for the White House, emerging as a powerful new force in the party.

But he lost to the cool technocrat Dukakis who was due to claim his prize Wednesday night when the convention was to formally select him as its candidate to battle Vice-President George Bush in the Nov. 8 election.

Jackson stood proud and tall before a rippling sea of red banners bearing his name, telling the convention and millions of Americans watching on television how far he had come and against what odds.

"I am the son of a teenage mother, who was the daughter of a teenage mother. I understand. I know abandonment

and people being mean to you. I understand when nobody knows your name... I really do understand."

"Hold your head high. Stick your chest out," Jackson said, aiming his words at America's impoverished underclasses. "Never surrender..."

"Keep hope alive. Keep hope alive."

Few Democrats could remember such an emotional moment at a convention. As Jackson left the podium to wander among the adoring crowd, whites, blacks and hispanics, hundreds with tears in their eyes, linked arms around the convention centre and swayed to gospel music, reluctant to leave and go home.

Democrats have so often crippled themselves with bitter infighting that they have lost four of the last five presidential elections. Now they seem fired

with both passion and unity. The last time the Democrats seemed so united and convinced of victory was in 1976 when they nominated the then-fresh Jimmy Carter. He narrowly won the presidency only to lose it to Ronald Reagan four years later.

There was no taint of bitterness in any of Jackson's words Tuesday night in a sultry, supercharged Atlanta. Each seemed aimed at instilling unity and hope to a party spoiling for victory against Bush.

Even before Jackson spoke, Dukakis had conceded defeat in the speech department. An often flat, colourless speaker, Dukakis noted with grace that he doubted he could top anything Jackson would say.

Jackson had been expected to deliver a spellbinding speech, but the address exceeded expectations and sur-

prised many with its graceful endorsement of Dukakis and vows of support.

Before Jackson spoke, Senator Edward Kennedy fired the convention by invoking the legacy of his assassinated brother, President John Kennedy and Senator Robert Kennedy.

Kennedy also spelled out the grounds for the Democratic assault on Bush in an Evangelist-style chant-and-response litany worthy of Jackson.

He accused the vice-president over and over again of trying to avoid association with controversial Reagan administration policies and scandals such as the Iran-contra affair.

Kennedy would cite a scandal, say, "I think it is fair to ask" and the crowd would chant back amid laughter: "Where was George? Where was George?"

## Air raids continue; Iraq proposes five-point plan; U.N. to send team to work out ceasefire

# Khomeini says Iran serious for peace

Combined agency dispatches

BAHRAIN — Iran's spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini said Wednesday Iran was serious in seeking peace with Iraq, but his decision to accept a U.N. ceasefire was more deadly than taking poison.

As Tehran Radio broadcast Khomeini's first public statement since Monday's surprise about-face, Iranian and Iraqi troops clashed on the ground, while both sides sent their air forces into action.

At the United Nations, Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar said he was sending a technical mission to Iran and Iraq to arrange the details of a ceasefire.

The team is to leave immediately and be in the region no more than a week, Perez de Cuellar said.

About a week after it returns, "I expect the report of the team will allow me to announce the implementation of the resolution," he said, referring to Security Council Resolution 598, which calls for a Gulf war ceasefire.

Perez de Cuellar said implementation would include naming D-day, when the ceasefire would go into effect; setting dates for the beginning and completion of troop withdrawals and a prisoner-of-war exchange; and setting a

date for the beginning of negotiations on a comprehensive peace.

"The team will work out on a very urgent basis with authorities the modalities for implementation of a ceasefire, which is called for in the resolution," the secretary-general said.

Less than an hour earlier, Iraq proposed direct talks with Iran "as soon as possible" on establishing a ceasefire in the war.

Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz made the proposal in a

message presented Wednesday to Perez de Cuellar. The Iraqi mission to the U.N. gave a copy of the letter to the AP, and the Iraqi News Agency (INA) reported the offer in Baghdad.

At his news conference, Perez de Cuellar said he had not read the Iraqi message, having only an Arabic-language copy so far, but that he would have no objections to Iran and Iraq holding direct meetings.

But Iranian Ambassador Mohammad Jafar Mahallati, when asked if his country would agree to direct negotiations, replied, "No, we will not accept direct talks."

According to the letter, the talks would begin at the United Nations, then be held in Baghdad and Tehran.

Iraq's letter proposed five steps "towards reaching a comprehen-

sive and lasting peace as soon as possible."

The meeting between the Iranian and Iraqi representatives at the United Nations under the auspices of the secretary-general would be the first step "to begin formal and direct talks on measures to enforce U.N. Security Council Resolution No. 598."

Wednesday was the first anniversary of the Security Council's passage of Resolution 598, which calls for a ceasefire in the war, withdrawal to internationally recognised borders, exchange of prisoners of war, establishment of a neutral body to determine who started the conflict, and a comprehensive peace agreement.

Iran had refused to accept the resolution unless Iraq was branded the "aggressor" in the

(Continued on page 5)

## 3 more Palestinians join martyrs' ranks

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Israeli troops killed three Palestinians Wednesday in clashes in the occupied West Bank, while hundreds of policemen fired tear-gas and rubber bullets in Jerusalem to quash anti-occupation protests.

The most widespread flare-up of violence in more than a month followed the deaths of two Palestinians this week. Most Palestinians blamed occupation troops but the army contended one death was an "accident," the other "a police matter."

In the Christian quarter of the Old City, para-military border police fired tear-gas and rubber bullets to disperse about 50 masked teenagers. In the West Bank, troops fired live ammunition in several places.

Palestinian sources quoted by Reuters said soldiers opened fire on a crowd of demonstrators at Jenin refugee camp in the northern West Bank, killing 26-year-old Hisham Zaid and 13-year-old Fouad Bassam Aradi.

The other death occurred in the village of Shiyukh, near the city of Hebron. Soldiers shot Zaki Ali Halaykeh, 23, as he was about to hurl a petrol bomb at them, an army spokesman said. He later died of his wounds. Three Palestinians were wounded there.

In Jenin, a 25-year-old Palestinian was shot in the head and taken in serious condition to Jenin hospital where three others were treated for gunshot wounds, doctors said.

A spokesman at Jerusalem's Mokassed hospital said Abdul



Mourners carry the body of Nidal Rabadi, who was shot dead while riding a bicycle Monday

Fatah Alayan, 25, was transferred from Jenin hospital with a bullet lodged in his skull. "It is up to God if he dies," a doctor said.

The deaths took to 238 the number of Palestinians killed in the seven-month-old Palestinian uprising in the occupied Gaza Strip and West Bank.

Meanwhile, two groups of right-wing Israelis toured the Al Aqsa Mosque compound escorted by over 300 police and

border patrol troops armed with clubs and decked in riot gear. Yuval Neeman said the protection for him and two other members of the ultra-nationalist Tehiya Party showed how the government had given in to Muslims.

Geula Cohen said the group was looking for places within the compound, site of the Al Aqsa Mosque, on which Jews might be allowed to pray.



# United in God, divided on Earth

Najwa Najjar in the second of three articles explores the problems that face married couples of different religions.

AMMAN — Societal pressure not differing religion is the most important element that stand in the way of mixed marriages, mixed couples interviewed by the Jordan Times agreed.

Breaking social laws was difficult for some of the couples because of traditional upbringing that preaches that mixed marriages do not work because of "cultural differences" between the two faiths (Islam and Christianity) and the consequent effect on children.

However, at a closer look at "cultural differences", almost all those interviewed contended that the differences were minuscule, and that whether the marriage would succeed depended on the individuals involved.

It was accepted that all Arabs, Christian and Muslim, and from all social classes, shared one culture, language and history which

is Arab and Islamic. However, the differences that arise between individuals stem not from religion, but rather from the classes that each individual belongs to.

University of Jordan professor of sociology, Sari Nasir elaborated on this point: "Each class has its value systems, attitudes and aspirations for both Christians and Muslims, however the culture remains one, Arab."

University of Jordan professor of psychology, Arwa Ameri supported this view: "Even some of the traditions and customs of both faiths are similar." Comparing herself to a Christian friend of the same social strata, Ameri said, "we have common backgrounds, families, compassion for similar issues and even the same sense of humour."

Jasmine Abu Jaber a Muslim married to a Christian who converted to Islam believes that for a

successful marriage "background is more important than religion." Abu Jaber said that in her case, "I felt no cultural difference even though I am from Pakistan and my husband is Jordanian. I believe class and educational differences make the cultural difference rather than religion," Abu Jaber said.

Her husband, Haider Abu Jaber pointed out that he was never very religious. "The Abu Jaber family have always lived with the bedouins since the Jordanian society was not divided by religions but rather by tribes. Religion was never a barrier," said Abu Jaber.

Jordanian sociologists advocate that Christianity in the Arab World is actually closer to Islam than it is to Western Christianity. University of Jordan professor of sociology Mohammed Barium notes: "Christian 'culture' is Islamic oriented, ours are not like the Christians of the West. For example a Christian friend of mine would not send his daughter

abroad to study even though she has extremely high tawjihi marks." He explained that one of Prophet Muhammad's hadiths (sayings) advises that a travelling woman should be accompanied by a male protector-chaperone.

However, Monsignor Raouf Najjar of the Catholic church asserts that the introduction of "Western schools" in the region in the mid-19th century created a link between the West and Arab Christians. Therefore, he believes that Arab Christians were closer to the West than Arab Muslims. However, he notes, "this has changed. Arab Christian culture today differs from the Western culture."

## Upbringing

As for the upbringing of children of mixed marriages, individuals and analysts agreed that children in mixed marriages became a "problem" only if one of the parents was a "fundamentalist" and if grandparents were allowed to "get involved".

"The only problem which may arise is if one of the partners insist on the children being brought up in the Christian or Muslim tradition," said professor Nasir, adding that "the problem is not between the individuals, but it is a matter of their families. The pressures the families impose on the couples makes all the difference."

One partner of a mixed marriage has been a victim of that. She said that even if she and her husband had found a middle course for their children, "their grandparents would not approve. His parents would not be happy if the children were brought up in the Muslim way and mine would not be happy the other way round."

She believes that the arguments that each family puts to support its cause that the "children should be of its faith", are not the result of "religious conflicts" or "cultural gaps" between the parents, but rather are "hidden prejudices."

Even though all the parents in-

terviewed stress that fundamentalism on either side would be a killer, Jasmine Abu Jaber was part of the minority which supported the children being brought up in one religion, "so they will not be lost."

Most of the other parents believe that their children should have the knowledge of both religions and that they should make the decision when and if they wish. Another group rejected both, and insisted that their children should be brought up "by the guidelines that provide a good life."

It was agreed that problems in bringing up children and other problems arise in all marriages. "These are not problems which characterise only mixed marriages, but they are general problems. However, when these problems arise in mixed marriages, the families immediately point out to the difference in faith as the reasons," said one partner.

Mixed couples acknowledged that their families were the cause of "problems" before and after the marriage. "To them a marriage must be traditional, based on mutual interest and not on understanding, companionship, mutual respect, principles and ideals," said one partner.

Professor Nasir asserted that "socially, families look at marriage as wanting to marry into certain families."

## Marriage to foreigners

He explained that there is no uproar when an Arab marries a foreigner of a different religion "because no one cares about the families of a foreigner, they say, 'my son married an American'. But when he or she comes to marry an Arab of a different faith, then it is a different story. 'What family' and 'what religion' are the first two questions asked."

One mother was reported to have said, "what am I going to tell the people when they ask me how could I have possibly allowed my daughter to marry someone of a different faith?"



Muslim and Christian children grow up together (file photo).

Another mother asked her son, "aren't there any girls you can choose from your faith, must you go against society by crossing over to the other side?"

One daughter presently dating a man of another faith said that her family has objected to her boyfriend, "not because of his background or class, but because they feel that others parents will say that mine did not know how to bring me up, that marrying someone of another faith is bad manners."

One woman said: "Generally, marriage in Jordan is more the issue than religion, since religion is much more forgiving than peo-

ple." Her theory is based on the relationship between an Arab mother and her son. "It's more how a mother feels about her son getting married than anything else. She can have a fit if he marries someone of the same religious sect she doesn't like. Religion just gives her an excuse to object more strongly."

Children of mixed marriages who were interviewed also noted societal pressures. One offspring said "people try to make you choose one or the other religion. There is no comfortable middle ground."

Abu Jaber said that although her daughters did not face any

major societal problems, there were small irritations, "like being questioned on their last name which is known to be Christian, while being Muslims."

Most of the offsprings said that they believe that if the parents are strongly attached to their religions, "they should not get married." They agreed that if the parents have found a balance, then the children would not suffer for an identity crisis or from societal pressures.

It was noted that in general children of mixed marriages were not strict adherents to any religion.

# JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

## JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 77111-19

**PROGRAMME ONE**

16:00 ..... Koran  
16:25 ..... Children programmes  
17:00 Arab soccer tournament: Jordan vs Egypt (live)  
18:50 ..... Local programme  
19:10 ..... Health and life (local)  
19:40 ..... Programme review  
20:00 ..... News in Arabic  
20:20 ..... Varieties  
21:00 Arab soccer tournament: Syria vs Iraq (live)  
23:00 ..... News summary in Arabic  
23:10 ..... Film in Arabic

**PROGRAMME TWO**

18:00 ..... Lucky Luke  
18:30 ..... Rue Carnot  
19:00 ..... News in French  
19:15 ..... Un DB De Plus  
19:30 ..... News in Hebrew  
20:00 ..... News in Arabic  
20:30 ..... Throb  
21:10 ..... Remington Steele  
22:00 ..... News in English  
22:30 ..... Feature film: "Annie"

## RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & partly on 95.0 KHz. SW  
Tel: 77111-19

07:00 ..... Light Music  
07:30 ..... Newsday  
08:00 ..... Morning Show  
09:00 ..... News Summary  
10:00 ..... Country Music  
11:30 ..... Hitville: The story of Motown  
12:00 ..... News Summary  
12:05 ..... Now Music  
13:00 ..... News Summary  
13:05 ..... Pop Session  
13:05 ..... Instrumentals  
14:10 ..... Thriller  
14:30 ..... Concert Hour  
15:00 ..... News Summary  
15:05 ..... Instrumentals  
16:30 ..... Old Favourites  
17:00 ..... Just a Minute  
17:30 ..... Good Vibrations  
18:00 ..... News Summary  
18:05 ..... Special Feature  
18:30 ..... Music  
19:00 ..... Newsday  
19:20 ..... Date with a Star  
22:00 ..... Evening Show  
22:05 ..... News Summary  
22:05 ..... Evening Show Contd.  
22:55 ..... Varieties  
23:00 ..... Evening Show Contd.

## FOR FRIDAY

## JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 77111-19

**PROGRAMME ONE**

10:50 ..... Koran  
11:30 ..... Religious programme  
12:30 ..... Friday's prayer  
13:40 ..... Religious seminar  
14:00 ..... Soccer  
15:55 ..... Documentary film  
16:40 ..... News summary in Arabic  
18:05 ..... Soccer programme  
19:40 ..... Programme review  
20:30 ..... News in Arabic  
21:40 ..... Local programme  
22:10 ..... Varieties  
23:00 ..... News summary in Arabic

**PROGRAMME TWO**

17:30 Feature film: "Dynamite Jack"  
19:00 ..... News in French

## WORLDNET

(At the American Cultural Centre)

08:00 ..... America Today  
11:00 ..... Newsfile  
12:00 ..... Hour USA  
13:00 ..... America Today  
14:00 ..... Wild America  
14:30 ..... Congress: "Life the People"  
15:00 ..... Worldnet Dialogue: Woman's Studies  
16:00 ..... Worldnet Dialogue: Ethics in Journalism  
17:00 ..... Science World No. 74 (English)  
17:00 ..... Science World No. 74 (Arabic)

**BBC WORLD SERVICE**

639, 720, 1323 KHz

07:00 Newsday 07:30 Classical Record Review 07:45 Reflections 07:50 Financial News 08:00 World News 08:09 24 Hours: News Summary 08:30 Peckles Choice 08:45 The World Today 09:00 Newsday 09:30 Irving Berlin and Friends 09:40 The Farming World 10:00 World News 10:09 24 Hours: News Summary 10:30 Andy Kerzshaw's World of Music 10:45 Sportsweek 11:00 World News 11:09 Reflections 11:15 Country Style 11:30 John Peel 12:00 World News 12:09 British Press Review 12:15 The World Today 12:30 Financial News followed by Sports Roundup 12:45 Society Today 13:00 News Summary followed by Assignment 13:30 Two Cheers for June 14:00 World News 14:09 News About Britain 14:15 New Ideas 14:25 A Letter from England 14:30 Citizens 15:00 Radio Newsday 15:15 Multitrack 2 15:45 Sports Roundup 16:00 World News 16:09 24 Hours: News Summary 16:30 Newsday UK 16:45 Folk in Britain 17:00 Outlook, opening with 5-Minute News 17:30 Sportsweek 17:45 Write On... 18:00 World Newsday 18:15 The Pleasure: Yours 19:00 World News 19:09 Commentary 19:15 Sportsweek 19:45 The World Today 20:00 World News 20:09 A Letter from England 20:15 Citizens 20:45 Sports Roundup 21:00 Newsday 21:30 Discovery 22:00 Outlook, opening with News Summary: 22:30 Stock Market Report 22:45 Here's Humphrey! 23:00 World News 23:09 Twenty Four Hours: News Summary 23:30 Meridian 24:00 News

## FOR FRIDAY

## JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 77111-19

**PROGRAMME ONE**

10:50 ..... Koran  
11:30 ..... Religious programme  
12:30 ..... Friday's prayer  
13:40 ..... Religious seminar  
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## WORLDNET

(At the American Cultural Centre)



## NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

**AL HUSSEIN CONGRATULATES BELGIUM:** His Majesty King Hussein Wednesday sent a cable to King Baudouin of Belgium congratulating him on his country's National Day and wishing him continued good health and happiness and the friendly Belgian people further progress and prosperity.

**LAWZI MEETS ENVOYS:** Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Ahmad Al Lawzi Wednesday discussed with members of the Jordanian expatriates council issues pertaining to the establishment of a national university in Jordan and reviewed the efforts made to bring it into existence. Also Wednesday Lawzi received in two separate audiences ambassadors of Finland and Nepal, Juhani Ensio Mäkelä and Bhogendra Rijal respectively, and wished them success in strengthening the relations of their respective countries with Jordan.

**WATER DISTRIBUTION:** Water and Irrigation Minister Wednesday talked on all water department directors and maintenance and distribution teams to report to work during the 'Eid Al Adha' holiday, to supervise the water distribution plans and to deal with any complaints that might come up during the 'Eid' holiday.

**BAN ON MINERAL OILS:** A defence order was issued Wednesday banning the use of mineral oils in the production of food stuff or drinks or any other similar stuff. The order restricted dealing with these oils to the Jordanian Petroleum Refinery Company. However the defence order entrusted Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources to make the necessary arrangements for banning the use of mineral oils in bakeries because of the mineral and chemical material that carry big risks.

**COMBATING DESERTIFICATION:** Agriculture Ministry will take part in a meeting on preserving natural resources and combating desertification, due to be held in West Germany on July 27. The ministry will be represented by a number of agricultural experts currently working in Zarqa Basin Project and officials from Forest and Soil Preservation Department.

**MAN JAILED FOR 8 YEARS:** The military governor Wednesday endorsed the military court's verdict sentencing Khalid Mohammad Said Al Mughhrabi to 8 years in prison and payment of a fine of JD 1,500 after finding him guilty of trafficking hashish.

**EMERGENCY COMMITTEE:** The Balqa governor Wednesday ordered the formation of an emergency committee and an operation room during the 'Eid Al Adha' holiday to ensure the smooth delivery of services to citizens, and to deal with any emergencies. The committee will receive citizens calls on telephone number 554816.

**NEW EXCAVATIONS:** The University of Jordan's Antiquities Department, in cooperation with the Department of Antiquities, has started excavations at the Rajm Al Kursi archaeological site, west of Amman in search of ruins of an Ummayyad city. Earlier excavations carried out in cooperation with the Department of Antiquities has shown that this city was at its peak during the Ummayyad and Mamluk periods.

**CLASSICAL ANTIQUITIES:** Department of Antiquities will take part in a week-long conference on classical antiquities, to be held in West Berlin Sunday, July 24.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

THURSDAY  
JERASH FESTIVAL

- Local and Arabic music by Jordan Armed Forces Band at the Forum at 6:30 p.m.
- Poets and poetry at the Artemis at 7:00 p.m.
- Modern Dancing by USA Dayton Ballet at the South Theatre at 7:30 p.m.
- Jordanian folk dance by Beit Fajjar Folk Dance at the Forum at 8:00 p.m.
- Children's play by the Ministry of Culture at the Sound and Light at 8:30 p.m.
- Music and folk dance by the Egyptian National Folk Troupe at the South Theatre at 9:00 p.m.
- Modern Filipino dance and music by U.P. Filipiniana Troupe at the Sound and Light at 9:30 p.m.

## EXHIBITIONS

- Photo exhibition at the Royal Cultural Centre.

## FILMS

- Feature film: "Legal Eagles" at the American Centre at 7:00 p.m.

FRIDAY  
JERASH FESTIVAL

- Local and Arabic music by the Jordan Armed Forces Band at the Forum at 6:30 p.m.
- Poets and poetry at the Artemis at 7:00 p.m.
- Circassian folk dance by Al Jeel Club at the South Theatre at 7:30 p.m.
- Children's play by the Ministry of Culture at the Sound and Light at 8:00 p.m.
- Jordanian folk dance by the Ramtha Folk Group at the Forum at 8:00 p.m.
- Music and folk dance by the Egyptian National Folk Troupe at the South Theatre at 9:00 p.m.
- Modern Filipino dance and music by U.P. Filipiniana Troupe at the Sound and Light at 9:30 p.m.

## Crown Prince attends army exercises

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Wednesday watched the military exercises, performed by one of the units of the 12th Mechanised Division, which has just completed its annual training programmes.

The Crown Prince also visited one of the units of the 5th Royal Armoured Division and watched a military exercise, carried out by the unit, using live ammunition during their exercise.

The Crown Prince expressed satisfaction at the good training standards and at the accuracy and skill they demonstrated in hitting their targets.

The Crown Prince was accompanied by assistant chief of staff for operations and training and a number of senior officers.



Police Academy Director Col. Mohammad Al Busoul Wednesday addresses graduates of three training courses at the academy (Petra photo)

## Academy chief stresses importance of scientific planning in police work

AMMAN (Petra) — Police Academy Director Col. Mohammad Al Busoul Wednesday said that the public security system's message is to provide security and stability to citizens, and noted that success in carrying out his mission relies on the adoption of science, scientific planning and follow up.

Addressing graduates of three training courses, on issues related to border police and foreigners affairs, infantry and light weapons and public relations, Busoul said "the task of the

police in the contemporary society is increasingly expanding and becoming more sophisticated."

Busoul, who spoke on behalf of Public Security Director General Abdul Hadi Al Majali, added that the Police Academy plays a leading role in upgrading police performance and developing the skills of policemen through the training programmes and courses it holds.

One of police officers who completed one of the courses stressed that the training process and preparation of leaders "is the

best method to keep our society an oasis of security and stability."

He noted that it is natural for people in any society enjoying security and stability, to be more dedicated and more productive and to defend their achievements.

At the end of the ceremony Busoul presented the 91 graduates with their certificates and received the United Arab Emirates Armed Forces Shield which was presented to him by one of the UAE officers who took part in one of the courses.

## 93 music teachers end 3 courses

AMMAN (J.T.) — Deputy Prime Minister and Education Minister Thouqan Hindawi Thursday presents certificates to participants in three training courses on music organised by the Noor Al Hussein Foundation's National Music Conservatory (NMC).

The 93 participants, drawn from Ministry of Education schools, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) schools and private schools and kindergartens received theoretical and practical lessons on teaching music at schools.

The first course which was attended by 20 teachers, concentrated on musical activities in kindergarten classes to enable teachers to plan musical activities in the classroom.

The second course, attended by 24 teachers, focused on music reading and singing according to Kodaly's approach. Kodaly's approach facilitates the process of teaching the child music reading and voice production. The approach was named after its patron and founder the Hungarian composer and music educator Zoltan Kodaly.

The third course which was attended by 49 teachers centred on percussion instruments and rhythmic movements according to Orff's principles. These principles, which have been established by the German composer and music educator Carl Orff, help the child to emphasise music perception based on his environment, experience and the heritage of his society.

The NMC will organise a 10-day summer camp for 120 people, aged between 4 and 40. The participants will receive lessons on music reading, training on flute and drums.

## Ministry decides to hold exams for 1st secondary students in August

AMMAN (Petra) — Education Ministry has embarked on the steps to implement the educational development conference recommendation, calling for making the compulsory stage 10 years, instead of the present 9 years system, which includes 6 years in the elementary stage and three years in the preparatory stage.

A spokesman for the ministry has said that the first secondary class (vocational stream) with all

its branches will be cancelled as of the beginning of the scholastic year 1988/1989.

The spokesman said that the education committee has decided to hold an examination in the vocational stream in August '88 instead of July 1989 for the first secondary students (vocational stream), who failed the examination last year, thus giving them the opportunity to succeed and to be promoted to the second secondary (vocational stream) which

will continue for a provisional period until the students, enrolled in this stream take the general secondary certificate examination.

The ministry said it has informed all education departments of this decision so that they would act accordingly and to inform the concerned students of its contents, and that those who fail the examination this year will be referred to the vocational training centre.

## Jordan, Syria discuss Wihdah Dam construction

AMMAN (Petra) — Water and Irrigation Minister Ahmad Dakhqan Wednesday discussed with the visiting Syrian Minister of Reconstruction Marwan Al Farra scopes of bilateral cooperation in the fields of joint projects.

unique relation between the two countries." He added that the construction of the unity dam "is the fruit of this brotherly cooperation."

Dakhqan and Farra also discussed stages of implementing the Wihdah (unity) Dam, which will be constructed on the Yarmouk River.

The agreement for constructing the dam has been signed by both Jordan and Syria. The 100 metre high dam will store 225 million cubic metres of water to be used for drinking, irrigation and generating electricity.

Designs and Tender Documents for the JD 120 million dam are currently being prepared by a consulting company. Arab and foreign countries and funds wishing to finance this project will be invited for a meeting to be held in Amman soon, in preparation for circulating tenders to carry out the project.

The Syrian Qasioush Company and a joint venture, grouping a Jordanian company and a foreign one, will construct the tunnel.

Later Wednesday Minister of Public Works and Housing Shafiq Zawaideh discussed with Farra bilateral relations and means of further developing them.

The two ministers also discussed scopes of cooperation in the field of contracts and construction work, with the main focus on the Wihdah Dam, which will be carried out in the beginning of next year.

Zawaideh stressed the distinguished relations between Jordan and Syria and said that Farra's visit to Jordan comes within the framework of the continuous

cooperation and coordination among officials in both countries.

Farra praised the good bilateral relations in all fields, saying the joint projects between both countries "are a true translation of the

Farra noted that the unity dam will bring maximum benefits to both Jordan and Syria, saying that Syria will benefit in the area of electricity generation, while Jordan will use the dam water for drinking and irrigation.



Water and Irrigation Minister Ahmad Dakhqan Wednesday meets Syrian Minister of Reconstruction Marwan Al Farra (below) Farra is also received by Minister of Public Works and Housing Shafiq Zawaideh (Petra photos)



## Construction of 2 health centres begins

ZARQA (Petra) — Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh Wednesday said that Jordan has achieved an advanced level in the area of primary health care and that it has reduced significantly its infant mortality rate.

This achievement has been recognised by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) whose Executive Director sent a cable to His Majesty King Hussein, congratulating him on this

great achievement.

Hamzeh was speaking at a celebration held in Zarqa to mark the construction of two new health centres in Zarqa and Sukhneh.

The minister stressed the need for integrating curative and preventive medicine and pointed out to the newly introduced system, whereby health centres will refer cases that need specialised or advanced treatment to hospitals.

Hamzeh said the newly established National Medical Institution constitutes part of the new health system which will ensure the integration of health services.

He also expressed the ministry's interest in child care and in providing advanced health care to children through the school health teams which have been integrated into the set up of health centres.

## Hmoud inaugurates agricultural station

AMMAN (Petra) — Agriculture Minister Marwan Hmoud Wednesday inaugurated the Tawaneh Agricultural Station, which has been set up on an area of 150 dunums to help increase the production of saplings of fruit trees and forest trees.

The station's production capacity will be 200,000 fruit trees and 250,000 forest trees.

Hmoud also visited Hussein Agricultural Station, which was set up in 1968 on an area of 596 dunums. The station's production capacity is 150,000 saplings of fruit trees, noting that only 350 dunums are 'exploited' from its total area.

The minister also visited the forest areas in Dana and discussed with the officials there the problems facing the afforestation efforts.

Hmoud called for the setting up of an observation tower in the area and called on officials there to intensify control to prevent

encroachments by people and animals.

Hmoud was accompanied on the visit by President of the Royal Society for Conservation of Nature Anis Al Muasher and directors of Forestry and Soil Preservation and Production Departments.

Also Wednesday, Agriculture

Ministry Secretary General Salem Al Lawzi chaired a meeting of the committee in charge of studies for developing the animal wealth in Jordan and reviewed reports of the three sub-committees which were entrusted with studying the situation of the animal wealth sector in Jordan and the problems facing this sector.

## Group discusses Israeli excavations near Al Aqsa

AMMAN (Petra) — The Royal Commission for Jerusalem Affairs Tuesday held a meeting under the chairmanship of Akram Zu'eir and discussed the excavations carried out by the Israeli authorities in Al Aqsa Mosque area and their effects on the infrastructure of the Holy City.

which was attended by the Commission Secretary General Fayez Jaber, Chief Islamic Justice Mohammad Mubeilan, Information Minister Hani Khasawneh, Bishop Salim Al Sayegh and Rae'i Nijem, the committee decided to send a memo on the Israeli encroachments on the Islamic shrine and the archaeological sites to the prime ministry.

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QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT



## Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation. Established 1975.

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## Democracy in progress

THE REELECTION of Ali Abdullah Saleh as president of North Yemen is a reconfirmation of the wide esteem and respect the Yemeni leader has earned as a wise and matured statesman in the Arab World and the international scene. It has also proved the success of the initiation of a democratic process in the Arabian peninsula and reinforced the emergence of North Yemen as a reasonable force strategically located between the Middle East and the Horn of Africa. Furthermore, the Yemeni leader's timing of parliamentary elections amid strong signs that his country could emerge as an oil power enhances the ingenuity and sincerity inherent in his intentions to leave it to his people to decide who will lead them into an era of prosperity and progress. The elections also firmly closed the door on uncertainty and political upheavals in that country. The recent amendment to the North Yemeni constitution which ended power-sharing between the military command council and the president has firmly underlined Abdullah Saleh's reputation as one of the few heads of state who have made it a rule not to exercise his privileges and prerogatives to impose his will on his people.

Yemeni unity is a cherished goal of the people of the Arabian peninsula. Abdullah Saleh, despite the contrasting system of government and last year's bloody power struggle in South Yemen, skillfully managed to nurse the idea of a reunited Yemen and brought about the first concrete step last month by doing away with border formalities between the two countries. While the eventual goal of merging the two Yemenis remains distant, the very fact that leaders of the two countries are engaged in a serious dialogue aimed at finding the proper framework for political and geographical unity is a tribute to the statesmanship and determination of Abdullah Saleh. No doubt, the same spirit, dedication and quiet diplomacy Abdullah Saleh devoted to leading his country in the past decade will continue to guide his new presidential term and will further strengthen him as well as his country's rightful role in the Arab and international arenas.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS



Rabah — Al Ra'i

### Al Ra'i: Positive prospects

IRAN'S acceptance of U.N. Security Council Resolution 598 lays on the shoulder of the U.N. Security Council, the international community, and all peace-lovers the responsibility of encouraging Iran to quickly and fully implement the resolution. This requires highlighting the positive aspects of peace and reassuring Iran that peace with Iraq will be honourable. Reports on imminent peace between Iraq and Iran triggered Israel's concern. This is natural because ending bloodshed and restoring the strategic balance between the Arab-Islamic powers and the Israeli arsenal is not in Israel's interest. We do not rule out possible Israeli attempts to undermine peace efforts between Iraq and Iran. The peace-loving powers must bear this point in mind. The time has come for the Arabs and Muslims to mass their forces in the confrontation of the Zionist danger. The shift from war to peace requires efficiency and Iraq has the wisdom and far-sightedness to attain this end.

### Al Dustour: Looking forward

FOLLOWING Iran's official acceptance of U.N. Security Council Resolution 598, the international efforts must focus on attaining an official ceasefire as soon as possible. Undoubtedly, the one-year old U.N. resolution includes the bases for a just, honourable, and durable peace. Iraq has adopted a cautious position and called on the international community to examine Iran's real intentions. We look forward to the day when the U.N. Secretary General calls on the U.N. Security Council to convince, shoulder its responsibilities, and consequently put Iran's announced intentions to the test. We believe that the ball is in the court of the U.N. and the U.N. Security Council. This is the only side which will determine the seriousness of the proclaimed Iranian position.

### Sawt Al Shaab: Hopes for peace

IF the position of the highest political authority in Iran on U.N. Security Council Resolution 598 prove to be right, then this means elimination of danger affecting world peace, termination of bloodshed, preservation of wealth, and a giant move towards comprehensive development. Iraq's position has always been in support of peace and negotiations while Iran insisted on continuing the fighting. The world's reactions to the Iranian acceptance of the U.N. resolution has unanimously been in favour of ending the war. We fear that Iran's position could be a manoeuvre designed to mobilise the Iranian people for a new round of war. The Iranian position could be a step designed to neutralise the domestic displeasure with the continued military defeats or to appear before the whole world as a peace-lover. At any rate, Iran's acceptance of resolution 598 is a prelude committing it to implementing all its articles. Peace cannot be avoided since Iraq is an impregnable Arab bastion.

# Israel's ultra-rightists: Three scenarios

By Dr. Asa'd Abdul Rahman

THE uprising of Palestinian Arabs, which broke out in December, 1987 and is still raging with increased tempo ever since, has clearly proven that resistance — with its various forms — is the only logical and legitimate answer to occupation, any occupation. The Palestinians' steadfastness on their soil and their confrontation with the Israeli occupation have both set an example for future Arab struggle and provided, at the same time, the answer for the various American and Israeli plans aiming at liquidating Palestinian rights. This confrontation and steadfastness on behalf of the Palestinians necessitate that we understand the different trends in Israel, especially the ultra-rightists that currently prevail in Israel. Now, it has become obvious, thanks to the uprising, that the hitherto latent belligerency and racism of anti-Palestinian sentiments in Israel have floated to the surface. Because the forces of the right have gained upper hand in Israeli politics of the day, it has therefore become necessary that we try to unravel the different scenarios that such forces have in store for us.

The first of such ultra-right scenarios is the one that calls for genocide of the Palestinians. Ultra fascist Zionist literature often speaks of this option in direct and frank expressions. Although unrealistic and extremely fascist in nature, the proponents of this option believe that the Palestinians are ultimately the negation of the Zionist state and as such should be exterminated. It is from this Zionist school of thought that slogans like "the best place for Palestinians is the grave" or "a good Palestinian is a dead Palestinian" come from. The majority of Israelis, irrespective of their true feelings, realise the impossibility of achieving this hideous option for many reasons. Palestinians number more than five millions scattered in the diaspora, and only two millions of which live under direct Israeli occupation. Besides, various and intricately combined Palestinian, Arab and international factors considerably limit the ability of any state, including Israel, to embark on such pogroms against a people as assiduous and vital as the Palestinians and in front of a world that is getting smaller all the time thanks to the information revolution. Although such a fearsome option still tackles the wild dreams of a number of ultra-fascist and sick Israeli minds, such as Rafael Eitan and others, its abhorrent nature has rendered it

both useless and dead.

The second of such Israeli ultra-rightist options is the deportation of some or the expulsion of all Palestinian Arabs by force or through incentives. A more palatable term is often being used to advocate this i.e. "population exchange", whereby Palestinians living in the occupied territories are traded for the Jews of the Arab World in a manner reminiscent of the exchange of prisoners-of-war. Contemporary Israeli literature is full of numerous articles that advocate and use such terms. The logic of this ultra-fascist trend has its underlying roots in "religion", "history" and "security." Irrespective of the manner used to achieve this end, the ultimate result is to evacuate Palestine of its original and indigenous population. The current Palestinian popular uprising, undoubtedly, left its mark on the thinking of the proponents of this option. Not only did they become more intransigent and direct, but they even started to advocate the expulsion of Palestinian Arabs living in "Israel proper." This dangerous trend is rapidly gaining ground in Israel among officials and laymen alike, and its proponents are advocating it in public in increasingly acrimonious terms. Advocates like Meir Kahana of the Kach movement, Moshe Levinger and his followers, Major-General Rafael Eitan, the ex army-chief-of-staff and his party, are all represented in the Israeli Knesset. If not curbed, this trend is very dangerous and will have grave consequences on the region.

The model of South Africa and its policy of racial segregation, apartheid, is often portrayed by other Israelis as a third option. It is no secret that a substantial portion of the Israelis have illusions of a "complete and eternal hegemony on the land of Israel," meaning, a fortiori, eternal Israeli occupation of Palestine and the Golan Heights. The proponents of this scenario refuse to relinquish any part of Palestine and reluctantly concede the right of the Palestinians to stay where they are with strict obligations and minimum rights. Related literature depicts the Palestinians as a second or even third class citizens and a potential cheap labor force needed to perform menial jobs which Israelis usually shun. The supremacy of the Jewish race is the driving force behind this option and hence proponents advocate demographic segregation on geographical basis. To some extent, this policy is being implemented in the West Bank today.

Densely populated Palestinian towns and camps are being surrounded by heavily fortified settlements that are usually built atop surrounding strategic hills and at major road junctions whereas the rest of the population are thinly spread in remote and isolated enclaves. Adherents of this option are steadily increasing and their leverage in the Knesset and various organs of the state is being felt more and more. Their presence is not only restricted to Hahiyeh (Renaissance) party and Gush Emonim Movement but also in the Likud and the extreme right wing of the Mifrah (Labour coalition) as well. Their influence increased after the current Palestinian uprising. Less fascist trends, represented in the Likud and the various religious parties, often use less direct and vulgar terms to promote the same ideas. No matter how circumvent their rhetoric could be, their conception of what they see as a viable solution is not basically different from the model of South Africa. The ultra-right special interpretation of the Camp David Accords speak of a "self rule" for the Palestinians in the "land of Israel" and under "complete Israeli hegemony." The "South African model" and the growing power of its proponents and adherents is the only scenario that stand any chance of success and is, by and large, being implemented in reality.

These are, then, the three major scenarios that the ultra racist Zionists forces have in store for us and, to some extent, represent their version of a Middle East settlement. The growth and power of such forces are directly proportional to the power of the Palestinians and Arabs as a whole. Such powers usually grow in size and power during periods of Palestinian and Arab helplessness. The more acquiescent and submissive the Arabs get, the more intransigent such forces become. Although the future of the Arab-Israeli struggle will be partially determined on the light of the changes the current popular uprising will eventually cause in Israeli-American circles, the decisive party that will formulate the future of this struggle is the Palestinians and Arabs and their friends. Arabs in their various entities have the Palestinian model of unyielding confrontation and resistance as living example for them to follow. If they allow this opportunity to slip by then the Israelis with their allies will impose their undisputed hegemony on the Middle East for a long time to come.

## Why Jews are not so keen to 'return'

By John King

WHEN Dr. Mubarak Awad was deported from Israel, many Israelis were no doubt very glad to see him go. Although born in Jerusalem and a leading campaigner for Palestinian rights, he has become an American citizen and lived outside the country for some years, so the Israeli authorities have refused his claim that he has the right to live in Israel. It has been ironically suggested that he could challenge the Israeli court ruling by converting to Judaism in the United States, after which he could re-enter Israel under the "right of return," a right which as a non-Jew born in Palestine he does not possess. The suggestion is intended to expose the absurdity and injustice of Israel's nationality laws. But there has been a joke current in Israel among those who perceive the irrationality of Mubarak Awad's situation. Once Dr. Awad is a Jew, they say, he will be like other American Jews: "They come on visits but they never come to live."

"By the year 2000 the Palestinian proportion of the population under Israeli control will be at least 43 per cent."

While the intifada is one source of unease for Israelis which the political establishment is currently trying to shrug off, another problem, not unconnected, is the growing reluctance of Jews from abroad to come to Israel, and the increasing propensity of young Israelis to move away and live in other countries, especially in the United States. Of course this is, not a new phenomenon, though it is one which current events have aggravated. For example, between 1969 and 1979, no less than half a million Israelis went to live abroad, while the number of immigrants was only 384,000. In the last decade the number of new settlers in Israel fell to 185,000; while many Israelis still leave the country.

The Israeli scholar Benjamin Beit-Hallahmi has recently produced a study of the Israeli community in the United States, where he concludes that some 200,000 Israelis now live. In major American cities, especially New York and Los Angeles, there are Hebrew language television and radio programmes. Hebrew newspapers, and there are Israelis in all walks of society. The Israeli community in America remains patriotic, indeed its collective attitude to Middle Eastern problems is hawkish, but nonetheless it has no desire to return to Israel.

All this profoundly concerns the Israeli government, which is becoming increasingly alarmed about longer-term demographic projections. The Israeli Central Bureau of Statistics announced in April this year that the population of Israel is now 4,225,000, of whom 3,630,000 are Jews. But in 1986 the economic planning minister said that by the year 2000 the Palestinian proportion of the population under Israeli control will be at least 43 per cent. Meanwhile in 1985, according to Beit-Hallahmi, the number of immigrants into Israel was the smallest since 1953, with only 12,500 Jews entering the country,

while 17,500 left. A further worrying aspect of emigration for the Israeli authorities is that those Israelis who leave often take with them valuable skills. For example, there is presently a crisis in health care in Israel which is causing great concern as hospital doctors are leaving relatively low-paid jobs to go to the United States.

Underlying Israel's worry about the demographic problem is the supposition that the "fecund" Arabs, with their higher birth-rate, will eventually overtake the Jews. The only mitigating factor is one which causes a different kind of concern. Jews of Middle Eastern origin, who also have a high birth-rate, are now Israel's major source of new population, while American immigrants now make up only three per cent of the total population. And the Oriental Jews are bringing about big changes in Israel's way of life.

The Western values of the old Ashkenazi establishment, which have underlain Labour politics in Israel, are beginning to take second place, as Oriental Jews tend to support the right-wing Likud bloc, which looks likely to win Israel's next general elections. Meanwhile, recent figures have suggested that another conservatively minded group with a high birth rate, the ultra-Orthodox, are keeping the Jewish population figures abreast of the Palestinians in the city of Jerusalem. Without immigration from America and the Soviet Union on the scale hoped for by some Israeli politicians, Israel will evolve into a new kind of society.

A further problem for Israel is that of Soviet Jewry. While Russian Jews show a broad desire to emigrate, they do not necessarily wish to come to Israel. Of the 986 Jews who left the Soviet Union in March this year, for example, only 221 came to Israel, and the proportion in recent months has plummeted still further. The Israeli authorities have recently devised a number of stratagems to try to bring more Russian Jews to the country. They should travel, it has been suggested, by way of Bucharest rather than Vienna, so that they cannot apply for American visas in their first stopover outside Russia. But there is nothing to prevent Russian Jews re-emigrating as soon as they arrive in Israel, and the Israeli government move would be only a threadbare solution, quite apart from the fact that the United States is known to be concerned about an apparent curtailment of the civil rights they have been so anxious to be seen to promote.

Writing in the *Jerusalem Post*, Mikhail Agursky of the Hebrew University has suggested that the focus of Israel's efforts would not be on compulsion to come to Israel, but on providing the conditions for immigration to be attractive to Jews outside Israel. And those conditions are fundamentally peace and security. Perhaps Israel should be rethinking the nature of its relations with its neighbours if it wishes to go on attracting Jewish immigration from the diaspora. The intifada has brought a lesson for Israel to learn. An Israel attractive to immigrants must be a state within secure borders without subject peoples, and at peace with the Arab populations of the region — Middle East International, London.

## Introduction of Islamic laws in Pakistan

The following article on Pakistan's enforcement of Islamic laws was received from the Pakistani embassy in Amman.

ISLAM remains the raison d'être of the creation of Pakistan. And in response to the cause for which millions of Muslims made enormous sacrifices, Pakistan has been committed, since its inception, to the Islamisation of its polity. The laws given by the British were a product of their own experience, reflection of their own aspirations and urges, and the legal system they introduced was designed to serve colonial interests. It was natural, therefore, that upon winning independence, the Pakistani nation should seek to re-align the inherited laws with its own Islamic beliefs and values, so that an Islamic state may ultimately emerge.

The process called for a twin-track approach: Negatively, to expunge the laws that bore the hallmark of imperial expediency or were inconsistent with the beliefs and values of the Islamic nation, and, positively, to place on the statute books laws that reaffirm Pakistan's Islamic identity and fulfill the aspiration of its Muslim people to live by the beliefs and principles they profess.

A solid foundation for this process was laid by the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan in 1949, which adopted a resolution declaring that the Constitution of Pakistan, among other things, must enable the Muslims "to order their lives in the individual and collective spheres in accordance with the teachings and requirements of Islam set out in the Holy Koran and the Sunnah" (traditions of the Holy Prophet, peace be upon him). Renowned in Pakistan's constitutional history as the "Objectives Resolutions," this basic document, which remained a preamble since 1956, was made a substantive part of the constitution in March 1985, and subsequently ratified as such by the elected parliament in November 1985.

The making of the Objectives Resolution as a substantive part was an act of far-reaching consequence and courage. It placed upon the state an entirely new dimension of responsibilities i.e. to restructure the polity of Pakistan in line with the Koran and Sunnah.

These two sources of Islamisation of laws — Koran and Sunnah — have entailed profound and prolonged study by scholars, jurists, legislators and intellectuals. The government of Pakistan established institutes for research and appointed commissions to give their recommendations.

Steadily, if slowly, the legal system has been undergoing transformation. It is somewhat sad and unfortunate that, in the past, the government and the parliament could not fully grasp the profundity of their obligation and enormity of their commitment to the process of Islamisation as dictated not only by the basic "ideology of Pakistan," but also by the compulsions and imperatives imposed on them after the inclusion of the Objectives Resolution as a substantive part of the constitution.

The Shari'ah Ordinance promulgated by president, General Mohammad Zia Ul Haq, on June 15, 1988, is a response to that awareness of this constitutional commitment, and aims at expediting the process of Islamisation of laws. It proclaims the Shari'ah i.e. the injunctions laid down in the Koran and Sunnah, as the supreme source of law, and *Grand Norm* for guidance for policy making by the state.

It may be recalled that the Federal Shari'ah Court was established, on May 26, 1980, under the constitution. Its jurisdiction to establish whether or not any existing law is repugnant to the Islamic injunctions, extended to all laws except four categories of laws i.e. fiscal laws, Muslim personal law, laws relating to the

procedures of the courts, and the constitution itself. Now, the Shari'ah Ordinance has given to the High Court in Pakistan the jurisdiction to examine, on its own motion, or on a reference from a subordinate court or the government and establish the "repugnancy" or otherwise of the laws falling in the first two categories. There are certain built-in safeguards for past decisions and transactions, and for easy, smooth and organised transformation of the fiscal and economic structure prevailing today.

The ordinance also provides for the appointment of *Ulema* or Islamic scholars as judges and *Muftis* (*amicus curiae*) to advise the federal government and assist the courts.

To ensure that the economic system of Pakistan is constructed on the basis of Islamic principles of social justice and freedom from exploitation, the ordinance also provides for the appointment of permanent commission to make recommendations to the executive and the parliament to initiate new measures and to bring the relevant laws in conformity with Shari'ah.

Likewise, a permanent commission will be appointed to examine the educational system so that it is restructured to reflect the Islamic values of learning and teaching.

## Sri Lankan intellectuals promote new charter for peace

By Dalton de Silva  
Reuter

COLOMBO — A retired chief justice, a former ambassador and a one-time senior civil servant are leading a movement of intellectuals whose aim is to reconcile Sri Lanka's squabbling ethnic groups.

The National Amity movement, grouping more than 80 professionals, academics and business leaders, says it is devoid of partisan politics, and sectarian or ethnic motivations.

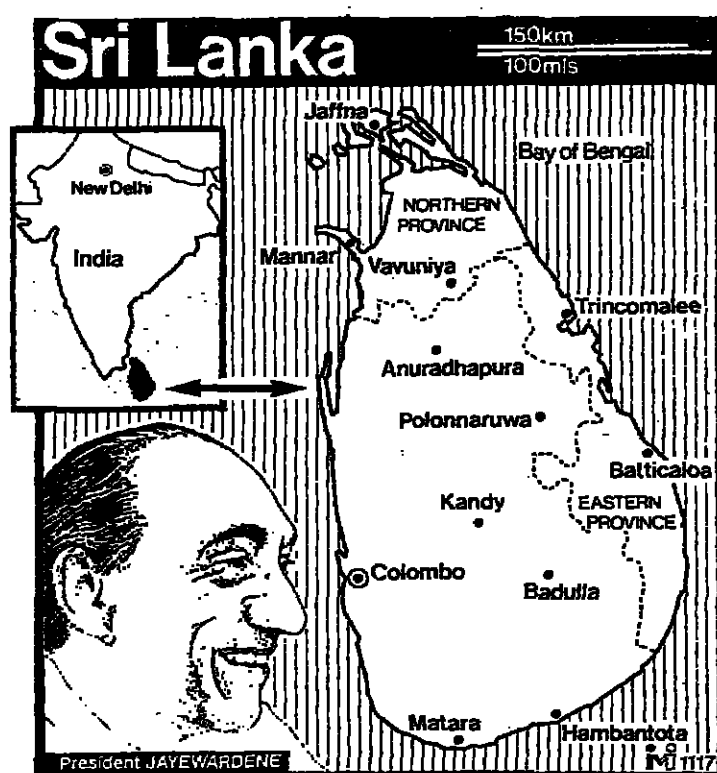
"The movement was formed to help the politicians find a solution to the terrible situation facing our country," said its chairman, former chief justice Victor Tennakoon.

It aims to promote friendship, peace and progress through the democratic process on the Indian Ocean island, whose people for years have lived in fear of guerrilla fighting for a separate state for minority Tamils and a Sinhalese-based Marxist group opposed to government concessions to Tamils.

"The country is facing division, dissension and discord... Our society is on the verge of breakdown. Unless all of us wake up, the solution will be irretrievable," Tennakoon said.

More than 8,500 people have been killed in the northern and eastern regions since an ethnic war between majority Sinhalese and minority Tamil communities erupted in 1983.

In the south, an area dominated by Sinhalese, the Marxist People's Liberation Front has been blamed for killing more than 300 people during the past 12 months. It opposes a pact signed by Sri Lanka and India aimed at ending the Tamil war and giving Tamils a measure of autonomy in areas where they are in the majority.



### National charter

Tennakoon's group has drawn up a "national amity charter" that it believes will restore peace if accepted by diverse political, ethnic and religious minorities who also include Muslims, Hindus and Christians in the predominantly Buddhist nation.

"This movement and this charter are the first steps of what we hope will become a national will for reconciliation, amity, peace and progress," said Neville Kanakaratna, a former ambassador in Moscow and Washington.

He listed some of the causes as discrimination in education, employment, language and land distribution. Tamils have long contended that the Sinhalese-dominated government in Colombo favours the majority Sinhalese community.

Nath Amarakone, a former secretary of a government ministry, said the new group would try to persuade political parties to accept some basic principles noted in the charter and include them in their election manifestos.

The charter proposes that appointments, transfers and disciplinary actions within the state services should be free from interference by politicians. It suggests the recruitment to all services of people of high academic achievement and ex-

perience at any level on the basis of competition and merit alone. The charter recommends that education be imparted in the Sinhalese, Tamil and English languages.

**Guarding human rights**  
Tamils, 13 per cent of the island's 16 million people, complain that they have been discriminated against by making Sinhalese the only official language.

The charter suggests that while a government has the duty to maintain law and order, fundamental human rights and basic civil rights of citizens must not be eroded.

It urges that the granting of state benefits should be free from political, ethnic and religious bias.

A chartered accountant, M. Manoharan, who coordinates the promotion of the charter, said the group would soon discuss the proposals with all political parties including the militant groups in the north and south who are fighting security forces.

The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam guerrilla group is continuing its armed campaign for an independent Tamil homeland. It has rejected the accord signed by President Junius Jayewardene and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in July last year.

The accord provided for the deployment of more than 50,000 Indian troops to hunt down and disarm Tiger rebels operating in northern and eastern Sri Lanka.

The People's Liberation Front, made up of Marxist Sinhalese youth, has taken arms against government members and others who support the pact with India. "However, difficult it may be, this movement must gather the necessary strength to reach the people who matter and get its message across to them: an amity will prevail over the present enmities," Tennakoon said.



## FROM THE WORLD'S PRESS...

Following are excerpts from editorial comments in some American newspapers on Iran's announced acceptance of U.N. terms for a cease-fire in the Iran-Iraq war.

## Iran's failing fortunes

**THE NEW YORK TIMES:** There will be a long list of beneficiaries from the war-weary people of Iran and Iraq to the Gulf states whose sovereignty and commerce the war threatened and to Western nations dependent on region's oil.

An end to the Iran-Iraq war, with no victory, has long been a major goal of American policy. The increased deployment of the U.S. navy in the Persian Gulf incurred many risks, as was underscored by the tragic shooting down of an Iranian airliner July 3. But that deployment, combined with tough diplomacy, has contributed to Iran's failing fortunes on the battlefield and hence to its apparent decision to end the war.

Iraq's sustained threat to Iran's oil exports, made possible by the U.S. navy's activities in the Gulf, eroded Iran's ability to buy arms abroad and sustain its economy. Buffeted by setbacks abroad and rising discontent at home, Iran's leaders were forcibly edged toward peace.

America's tilt toward Iraq was necessary when Iraq seemed in severe danger of collapse. If Iran now demonstrates its seriousness about the U.N. resolution, the United States can revert to its position of neutrality in the hope of resuming normal relations with both countries. Naval forces in the Gulf can be reduced to their usual levels. Without the navy's presence, even the chance of peace might have been long delayed.

## Recognising reality

**THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER:** So the ayatollah has recognised reality. If he wants to save his revolution at home, he must check its military adventures abroad and diminish Iran's international isolation.

Reports from the Iranian capital describe an economy in tatters, and a war-weary population no longer eager to die for the privilege of going to heaven. A series of Iraqi military victories over the past few months has revealed a disheartened Iranian military that appears on the verge of collapse.

The Iranian decision to recognise reality represents "a major breakthrough" which could lead to an end to the war. That, in turn, would enable the United States to withdraw most of its fleet from the Gulf. But for now, no precipitous changes in U.S. policy are necessary.

## Both sides 'win'

**THE WASHINGTON POST:** In a sense, both countries "won." Iran cleared most of its territory of a foreign invader, and Iraq helped blunt a fundamentalist revolution threatening the Baghdad regime and Arab establishments elsewhere.

The United States and some European allies were drawn in on the side of Iraq. Still, the United States hedged, realising its stake in eventually reopening a line to Tehran. So did the Soviet Union, which armed Iraq but kept talking to Iran. The parallel element in superpower policy is what let the U.N. resolution finally take hold.

Americans have a surpassing emotional involvement with the fate of the (American) hostages. Their immediate and safe return will be the measure of the American inclination to pursue a closer relationship with a postwar Iran.

## Preserving 'power'

**THE BOSTON GLOBE:** The mullahs who rule Iran have accepted a U.N. Security Council cease-fire in their holy war against Iraq for a simple and secular reason: They want to preserve their power.

If Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar succeeds in obtaining a genuine ceasefire... and if the ceasefire ushers in conclusive peace negotiations, the regime of Ayatollah Khomeini will strive to present as a political triumph the termination of a war it had vowed to continue until victory.

Khomeini's U.N. ambassador has already disclosed the regime's tactics by insisting that the U.N. set up... a committee to "determine the aggressor"... (the Iranian leaders) would still have to explain to the Iranian people why they sent hundreds of thousands of men to their death, destroying the economy and making their Islamic republic a paradigm of collective insanity. They would also have to explain why they did not fulfill their promise to overthrow the "infidel" regime in Baghdad and export their retrograde revolution to other Islamic nations.

## MIDDLE EAST NEWS IN BRIEF

## Gandhi leaves Turkey after visit

**ISTANBUL (R) —** Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi left Turkey Wednesday at the end of a four-day official visit, the first by an Indian premier since 1960. Turkey and India signed four agreements Monday following Gandhi's official talks with Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal. "The momentum of the relations between India and Turkey was set with Ozal's visit to New Delhi in 1986 and I hope my own visit will strengthen that momentum," Gandhi told reporters at the end of his official talks in Ankara. Among the agreements signed during the visit was a maritime deal calling for reciprocal port facilities to be granted by Turkey and India for each other's vessels and cooperation in shipping and shipbuilding. In another project India's Irocon company will undertake a \$25 million scheme for the electrification of a 288-kilometre railway link between Ankara and Istanbul.

## Oman trains nationals for key positions

**MUSCAT (R) —** Oman is training its nationals to take over key positions in its armed forces, the minister of state for defence said. Mutasim bin Hammoud Al Bousaidi told the newspaper Oman in an interview published Tuesday that the Defence Ministry was carrying out a plan "Omanise" the armed forces. The 21,500 volunteers in the forces include some 3,700 foreign personnel, many in key posts. Bousaidi said several young Omani commanders had recently joined the forces after completing courses at local and foreign military academies. "We already have several young Omani pilots, more are under training," he said.

## Rabbi under fire for moderation

**WEST HARTFORD (AP) —** A West Hartford rabbi who moderated a forum that included a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) is being called a traitor by some Jews and being praised as reasonable by others. The debate over the actions of Rabbi Stanley Kessler of West Hartford's Beth El temple prompted several letters to the weekly Connecticut Jewish Ledger after the June 20 forum. Jewish Ledger editor and co-publisher Berthold Gaster said Tuesday the debate has cooled in recent days, but "I don't think it's over." Kessler broke ranks with some local Jewish leaders by moderating a discussion sponsored by a newly organised Hartford-area group, Jews for Peace in the Middle East. The community relations council of the greater Hartford Jewish federation discouraged attendance because the meeting included Riyasat Mansur, an American citizen who is deputy United Nations representative of the PLO. The other participant was Zvi Solow, an Israeli and charter member of Israel's Peace-Now movement. Kessler was quoted in the Jewish Ledger as saying dialogue was needed and that Israeli statesman Abba Eban was right when he said, "One doesn't make peace with one's friends but with one's enemies."

## Mubarak assails PLO divisions

**CAIRO (AP) —** President Hosni Mubarak criticised Wednesday divisions within the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), saying they were hampering progress towards Middle East peace and making life difficult for Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat.

In a speech marking the 36th anniversary of the military-led revolution that overthrew the monarchy, Mubarak also expressed anger at attacks on Egypt by some PLO officials and said: "Everything has its limits."

He rejected as groundless a contention by one official that Egypt's 1979 treaty with Israel was restricting Cairo's support of the PLO in the search for a settlement of the Palestinian problem.

"Yasser Arafat is among the most flexible people, but his difficulty is that they (other PLO

leaders) are unable to agree among themselves," Mubarak told a gathering of senior government officials and foreign diplomats at the headquarters of his National Democratic Party.

He cited as an example a statement by Bassam Abu Sharif, an adviser to Arafat, last month in which he proposed direct talks with Israel and the establishment of a Palestinian state alongside the Zionist state. The proposal caused controversy within the PLO and was rejected by Israel.

Mubarak said that two senior PLO officials "dynamited" Abu

Sharif's statement a few days after it was issued. The president identified them as Salah Khalaf, Arafat's second-in-command in the Fateh faction, and Farouk Kaddoumi, director of the PLO's Political Department.

"The two men shattered Abu Sharif's initiative as though the man was working alone on an isolated island," Mubarak said.

Addressing PLO leaders, Mubarak said: "You should get together and agree. Without agreement among the various factions, how can the (peace) process go forward? This would be impossible."

Mubarak blamed friction within the PLO also for the collapse of political coordination with Jordan.

Mubarak said he was upset by a July 15 statement by Kaddoumi

in which he rebuked Egypt for "slow movement" in support of the Palestinians and attributed this to "the restrictions that we all know," a veiled reference to the Egyptian-Israeli treaty.

"I would like to tell Kaddoumi that there are absolutely no restrictions on our movement," Mubarak said. "The United States knows this and has never tried to impose on us any plan of action. Israel also knows this."

He said that some PLO officials have made Egypt their "whipping boy. But everything has its limits."

The president, however, immediately softened his apparent impatience with a tribute to Arafat.

"In spite of all this, I hail Arafat who has been able to operate in this difficult climate,"

Mubarak said.

The 90-minute speech also touched on several domestic issues, including a plea to Egyptians to use birth control.

Between 1976 and 1986, Mubarak said, Egypt's population grew by 13.4 million to 50 million people.

"All the developments we are making to improve are all being absorbed before we even finish our projects," he said.

"Every person should observe family planning so the generations to come can have a dignified life instead of this crime we are committing against them now," he added.

Mubarak also admonished Egyptians for being wasteful. He said that highly subsidised bread meant for the needy was often thrown away or fed to goats.



Hosni Mubarak

He urged all Egyptians to participate in what he called a "democratic and economic renaissance" which he said would require hard work and sacrifice.

## King Fahd reaffirms policy of diversifying arms sources

**KUWAIT (R) —** King Fahd of Saudi Arabia has reiterated his country's policy of diversifying arms sources and did not rule out the purchase of Soviet-bloc weapons.

Asked if the kingdom intended

to buy arms from the Eastern bloc, King Fahd told the Kuwaiti weekly Al Mubajalis in remarks published Wednesday: "We buy arms from friendly countries according to the needs of our

defensive forces..."

"We think diversification of arms sources serves our armed forces," he said.

Saudi Arabia recently concluded a multi-billion dollar deal with Britain for Tornado jet fighters, helicopters, patrol boats and minehunters, apparently because of reluctance by the U.S. congress to approve the sale of similar American weapons.

It had earlier bought Chinese medium-range ground-to-ground missiles. Israel bitterly criticised both deals, saying they posed a "threat" to its "security."

Asked about the Israeli reaction, King Fahd said, "The goal of Zionism is that Saudi Arabia be a state unable to defend the Islamic holy places," a reference to Islam's holiest shrines in Mecca and Medina.

"World Zionism and its boss Israel are trying to create disturbances and disarray in the region not just from today but from its seizure of Palestine," King Fahd said.



King Fahd bin Abdul Aziz

Diplomats said Saudi Arabia has been more concerned with threats from Iran, which Riyadh accuses of having fomented riots at last year's pilgrimage in Mecca.

King Fahd said Iran wanted "to spread terrorism and chaos and sabotage and to frighten pilgrims and try to harm their security and stability."

His remarks were made before Iran announced Monday its acceptance of a U.N.-brokered ceasefire in its eight-year-old war with Iraq, which diplomats believe will ease tensions at this year's pilgrimage.

## Israel, Egypt plan fresh talks on Taba

**TEL AVIV (R) —** Israel and Egypt will make a fresh attempt next week to resolve their dispute over the Taba Red Sea beachfront before arbitrators decide for them, foreign ministry officials said Wednesday.

The officials said Israel accepted an Egyptian proposal for talks in Cairo on the Taba border strip at director-general level, the highest yet in the six-year-old dispute.

Israel would prefer a negotiated settlement because an international arbitration panel appointed by both sides two years ago is expected to award sovereignty to Egypt when it presents its decision in September.

The officials said Israel would be represented by foreign ministry director-general Avraham Tamir and Yossi Ben-Aharon, head of the prime minister's office. They were not sure who would represent Egypt.

Israel kept Taba after returning the rest of the Sinai peninsula to Egypt in 1982 under their 1979 treaty. Site of a luxury hotel, the

700-metre beachfront has been an irritant in Israeli-Egyptian relations.

The issue has seeped into domestic Israeli politics ahead of November's general election. Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's rightist Likud Bloc, which originally opposed arbitration, has blamed Foreign Minister Shimon Peres's Labour Party for the almost certain loss of Taba.

The officials said the inclusion of Ben-Aharon, a close aide to Shamir, and Tamir, a Peres aide, would ensure the agreement of both sides of their "national unity" government.

"Everybody realises that when push comes to shove, the most important thing is to preserve the peace with Egypt," one official said. "Arbitration may prove harmful to peace because one party is likely to feel bitter afterwards."

The officials said they assumed the United States, which has tried to mediate, would also be present at the talks.

## Greece links ferry attack to Abu Nidal

**ATHENS (R) —** Greece Wednesday linked an attack on board a tourist ship last week to a man who carried out an attack in 1978 for the hard-line Palestinian group led by Abu Nidal.

A government statement said the attack was planned by Khadar Samir Mohammad, also known as Hejab Jahalla, who carried out an attack for the Abu Nidal group in Cyprus in 1978.

The statement by the Public Order Ministry said at least five guerrillas were involved in the July 11 attack on the ship City of Poros as it returned from a one-day island cruise with 471 tourists aboard.

Eight passengers and one crewman were killed and more than 80 people were injured as the ship was rocked by explosions and raked with sub-machine-gun fire as it approached its home port at Trocadero Marina near Athens.

One guerrilla, identified as Sojad Adnan Mohammad, 21, may have died during the attack on the ship. He was identified previously as Zozab Mohammad.

Other guerrillas were ashore

and police sources have said they believed the operation was originally aimed at hijacking the ship and using the passengers as hostages while negotiating demands with the Greek government.

Two guerrillas were killed shortly before the ship attack when an explosion devastated their car parked near the Trocadero Marina. Police believe plastic explosives detonated prematurely.

The guerrillas in the car have not been identified. Police believe the car explosion ended the plan to hijack the ship and the guerrillas then turned to a back-up plan with their attack on the tourist vessel.

Khadar, 38, was jailed in Cyprus for killing a prominent Egyptian journalist in the lobby of the Hilton Hotel in Nicosia in 1978.

Wednesday's Greek statement said fingerprints proved he was the same man wanted for the attack on the cruise ship.

Police sources said Khadar was released in 1982 after the Cypriot government received death threats from the Abu Nidal group, the Fateh Revolution-

ary Council (FRC), which later claimed responsibility for the Nicosia attack.

The sources said all evidence indicated Khadar was still a member of the Abu Nidal group.

The sources said police were checking on the possibility that Khadar had switched allegiance to another Middle East guerrilla faction but said this was largely a formality.

The Greek government statement said Khadar "played a leading role in the (attack). He had in his possession all the elements that concerned the movements of the rest of the team."

Khadar disappeared from his hotel early Monday and police have launched a nation-wide hunt for him. He may have died in the car explosion at the Trocadero Marina but police are acting on the assumption that he is alive and on the run, the sources said.

Wednesday's Greek statement said Khadar arrived in Greece on June 1 from Copenhagen, travelling on a Libyan passport. He rented four cars using a Kuwaiti driver's licence.

In his hotel room police found a Libyan and Lebanese passport, two airline tickets on Scandinavian Airways (SAS)

In another Khadar hide-out, police found wires for making explosive devices together with suitcases which had been used to ferry plastic explosives.

The statement made no mention of Frenchman Laurent Vigneron, 23, who has been accused by Greece of taking part in the attack on the ship.

Greece and France have argued over the young Frenchman since Greece identified him as a guerrilla last Friday. France said there was no evidence to support the charge. Vigneron died in hospital after the attack.

Greece Tuesday night appeared to back off from the charge, saying eight witnesses from the ship, not Greece, had accused the Frenchman.

The day after the attack Greece issued the photograph of Frenchwoman Isabelle Bismuth, 21, saying she was a "Moroccan accomplice." But after objections from France, police agreed she was an innocent tourist on the ship.

## JORDAN TIMES



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In its advertisement in the Jordan Times on July 20, Safeway International stated incorrectly that the price of 30-egg tray, with green stamp is 900 fils. The price in fact is for the 30-egg tray with RED stamp.



# Gulf peace: Economic blessing for Jordan

By Salameh B. Ne'matt  
Jordan Times economics correspondent

**AMMAN** — Prospects for peace between Iran and Iraq have heightened hopes for economic recovery in Jordan which, as a result of the war, has suffered from reduced Arab Gulf assistance, sliding remittances from expatriates in Gulf states and a weakness in the number one external market for Jordan's agriculture and light manufactured goods.

Riad Al Khouri, a Beirut-based Jordanian economist, described Iran's announcement of its acceptance of the U.N. ceasefire Resolution 598 as "the first real good news the Jordanian economy has had in six years."

He said an end to the Gulf war would have a positive long-term impact on the economy, a mixed impact on the medium term and a negative short-term effect.

Al Khouri asserted that an immediate end to the war would bring back Jordan's boom days which came to a halt in 1982.

"By the beginning of next year, the boom would continue," he predicted, though acknowledging that an end to the war "is by no means a foregone conclusion."

Gulf peace would improve conditions for the employment of Jordanian manpower in Iraq, boost Jordanian businesses providing services to Iraq as well as

industrial exports and agricultural products.

An end of the war, Al Khouri said, would reduce Iraq's military spending and make it much easier for Baghdad to repay its outstanding debt to Jordan, now at JD 211 million.

Furthermore, he added, Gulf peace would reflect positively on the entire Gulf region, including Iran, which he described as a "very important economy."

"The Iranian market is going to be significant for regional and international businessmen," he said.

Stressing that "beyond the rhetoric of the ayatollah's and the counter-rhetoric of the Americans, there is a large Iranian economy."

He said that if a peaceful settlement was reached, he would not be surprised to see an Iranian trade delegation visiting Jordan

by next year, to discuss economic ties between the two countries.

The indirect positive effect on Jordan would be higher oil prices. "Both countries will be in a position to sell quantities that keep the market steady. Both states would no longer have to sell every drop of oil to finance this expensive war, thereby drive down prices," Al Khouri noted.

"Peace will reinstate the power of OPEC to drive up oil prices," he asserted.

"The new year could easily see a price approaching \$20 per barrel," he speculated.

However, certain sectors in the Jordanian economy will be hit," he maintained.

He said that arms dealers and those selling goods and services which are directly part of Iraq's war effort, will be hit. Those involved in the transit business between Aqaba and Iraq would

also suffer.

According to Al Khouri, the other negative effect will be a result of speculation in the domestic exchange market, which over the past three days, have witnessed a violent fluctuation in the value of the Iraqi dinar.

Moneychangers stopped trading in a rocketing Iraqi dinar after Iran's announcement of its acceptance of the U.N. ceasefire order. The Iraqi currency soared as high as 500 Jordanian fils from 150 fils before the news spread Monday.

"The net effect of speculation in Jordan is negative," Al Khouri argued. "There is no increase in real wealth as a result of speculation. The only party to gain is the broker. My loss is equal to your gain."

He warned that the spirit of speculation was "destructive, especially in a young economy like Jordan's."

The Jordanian economist advocated radical changes in the Kingdom's economic management to cope with the new realities that are bound to be affected by an end to the Gulf war.

"Over the past six years," he noted, "the name of the game has been how to minimise the damage caused by lower oil prices and other regional and international factors. All things considered, Jordan has done better than most. If oil and the regional economy are now going back into an upswing, then this is the time for Jordan to clean up its act and make the best of the new situation. I think all of us have learned many lessons over the past six years. The only question in my mind is do we have the intelligence and the guts to apply our acquired knowledge?"

## Speculative buying buoys silver prices

**ZURICH (R)** — Speculative buying because of a miners' strike in Peru caused a brisk rally in the price of silver Wednesday but dealers said they did not expect it to go as high as the \$10 an ounce touched last year.

Silver was changing hands as high as \$7.80 Wednesday, up around 60 cents from Tuesday. It helped pull gold higher, too.

"Fundamentally, there is no justification for prices to be this high, with or without Peru," a trader for a major Swiss bank said.

"It is a sick metal. There is far too much silver in this world, and the surplus is still there. People are sitting on huge speculative herds."

But he added: "There are a few

big players, especially the fund managers, who are not reluctant to try to drive prices higher."

Peru has also apparently used futures contracts to hedge against its lost silver production.

And traders cited rumours that central banks may be adding to the rally. The Soviet Union, in particular, was said to be buying silver and selling gold, although no dealer would directly confirm this.

Freddy Gubler, chief metals trader at Citicorp Investment Bank in Zurich, said prices have been climbing without benefit of big investor purchases.

"We have not been seeing the private investors who buy metals as an inflationary hedge," he said.

## UAE sees higher oil prices

**ABU DHABI (R)** — United Arab Emirates (UAE) Oil Minister Mana Said Al Oteiba said Wednesday an Iran-Iraq ceasefire would strengthen OPEC and boost oil prices to the group's benchmark level of \$18 per barrel.

The official news agency WAM quoted Oteiba as saying a ceasefire would have a positive impact on world oil markets, depressed recently by overproduction and high stock levels.

Oteiba said: "Prices, which have risen significantly in the past two days, will continue to climb until they reach their official level of \$18 a barrel."

The initial reaction to Monday's news that Iran had decided to accept the year-old U.N. ceasefire resolution initially pushed oil prices up by nearly \$1 per barrel but they still remain well below the 13-nation organisation's benchmark.

Oteiba was speaking after a meeting with Iraq's ambassador to the UAE, Taher Rajab Oreim.

The minister said an end to the Iran-Iraq war would strengthen the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), enhance its cohesion and restore its leadership role.

"In the light of the latest developments, OPEC will impose the just and official prices for its crudes," he said.

The UAE has been at odds with OPEC since the last ministerial meeting in Vienna in June when Oteiba said the Gulf na-

tion's quota of 948,000 barrels per day was too low.

The cabinet later backed his rejection of the ceiling, saying a fair amount would be 1.5 million barrels.

Abu Dhabi, the main oil producer in the seven-emirate confederation, then ordered its oil companies to step up output.

Oteiba said he welcomed a visit to the UAE planned later this month by OPEC Secretary-General Subroto, adding the UAE "will cooperate with OPEC as it has done in the past and will back its positions."

He made no mention of the UAE's current production, which oil industry sources estimate at about 1.3 million barrels per day, well above its OPEC quota.

Subroto, currently in Saudi Arabia for this year's pilgrimage to Mecca, will try to convince the UAE to fall back into line on production, the sources said.

Africans want to team with OPEC to halt price fall

In Cotonou, African oil producers ended a ministerial meeting Tuesday night saying they wanted to team up with OPEC to halt a current oil price slide.

A final communiqué said the council of ministers of the African Petroleum Producers Association (APPA) examined the current market situation in detail and felt concerned about declining prices.

"The council expressed its wil-

lingness to associate itself with cooperation efforts among OPEC and other oil producers in order to stop the dangerous price drop and to restore market stability," the document said.

Nigeria's Rilwanu Lukman, president of OPEC, told reporters many oil producers both

within and outside OPEC were concerned about the current price decline.

"I have received telexes from both OPEC and non-OPEC expressing concern. Mexico and many others have sent me telexes," he said.

## Khasawneh outlines economic hardships

By Salameh B. Ne'matt  
Jordan Times economics correspondent

**AMMAN** — Information Minister Hani Khasawneh has said the government was poised to carry out a major programme aimed to tackle what he termed as the Kingdom's "new economic difficulties."

He said there were plans to "change economic policies" in a way that would achieve economic stability and protect the Jordan dinar.

The government, he said, is advocating a squeeze on spending and unnecessary imports.

Speaking at a student graduation ceremony held Tuesday evening at the Palace of Culture, Khasawneh urged belt-tightening as a means to overcome the current crunch in the economy.

"Countries are like families," he declared. "A good family arranges its spending in proportion with its income. When its income rises, it allows itself to spend more on buying what the family needs, and when the income declines, respectable families reduce their spending."

He attributed Jordan's economic slump to the decline in world oil prices and consequently the receding Arab financial assistance from oil-producing Gulf

states. Addressing the Zarqa College graduates, the information minister said: "We are going through a period of slow economic growth caused by a reduction in the price of the Arab World's main export commodity. This has affected the income of these countries and its citizens, reducing investment in projects and diminishing job opportunities in areas where Jordanians have always preferred to work, such as office work — as opposed to manual jobs."

The minister urged graduates to accept "any honourable job provided by society as long as it generates a decent income."

The Jordanian economy has been negatively affected by four main external factors: Reduced Arab financial assistance, reduced remittances from Jordanian expatriates, a weakness in major external markets for the Kingdom's agricultural and manufactured goods and low world commodity prices for Jordan's extractive products such as phosphates and potash.

The internal factors consist mainly of a high population growth (considered the second highest in the world), a large number of educated people coming into the labour market, slow government adoption of changes in policy and practices, and a developing crisis of confidence by businesses.

This has led to rising unemployment and low foreign exchange reserves, he explained.

Remittances declined in 1987 by 23.4 per cent compared to the year before. Last year, money transfers reached JD 317.7 million compared to JD 415.5 million in 1986.

Unemployment is expected to climb to 16 per cent by the end of next year, according to unofficial figures.

To ease the growing problem in the area of employment and foreign exchange, the government is hoping to refocus development objectives towards increasing private sector employment and boosting foreign exchange reserves through private business development.

### AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Wednesday rates					
Local sell/buy rates in fils					
Belgian franc (for 10)	94.7/	95.6	Saudi riyal	99.0/	100.0
Dutch guilder	175.7/	177.5	Syrian lira	11.0/	12.0
French franc	58.8/	59.4	Lebanese lira	1.15/	1.2
Italian lira (for 100)	26.8/	27.1	Iraqi dinar	1315.0/	1325.0
Japanese yen (for 100)	275.7/	278.5	Kuwaiti dinar	1315.0/	1325.0
Swedish crown	57.7/	58.3	Egyptian pound	160.0/	165.0
Swiss franc	239.3/	241.7	Omani riyal	102.5/	103.5
U.K. sterling pound	626.8/	633.1	U.A.E. dirham	102.0/	103.0
U.S. dollar	366.6/	370.6	Omani riyal	970.0/	980.0
W. German mark	198.4/	200.4	Bahraini dinar	990.0/	1000.0

### LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

**LONDON (R)** — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Wednesday.

One Sterling	1.7090/7100	U.S. dollar	
One U.S. dollar	1.1950/60	Canadian dollar	
	1.8495/8505	Deutsche marks	
	2.0850/60	Dutch guilders	
	1.5337/47	Swiss francs	
	38.66/69	Belgian francs	
	6.2350/80	French francs	
	1369/1370	Italian lire	
	133.30/40	Japanese yen	
	6.3560/3610	Swedish crowns	
	6.7460/7510	Norwegian crowns	
	7.0310/60	Danish crowns	
One ounce of gold	444.75/445.15	U.S. dollars	

### JORDAN BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Ministry of Industry and Trade	663191	Jordan Commercial Centre	603507
Ministry of Supply	602121	Corporation	603507
Ministry of Finance	636321	Free Zones Corporation	642001
Ministry of Planning	644466	Amman Financial Market	660170
Ministry of Labour	663186	Amman Chamber of Commerce	666151
Ministry of Communications	847391	Amman Chamber of Industry	644747
Ministry of Agriculture	639391	Association of Banks in Jordan	662258
Income Tax Department	660151	Jordan Association of Insurance Companies	647370
Central Bank of Jordan	630301	General Statistics Department	846171
Amman Customs Department	771181	Jordanian Businessmen Association	680663
Social Security Corporation	643000		
Jordan Industrial Estates Corporation	721194		

### AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

Activity on the Amman Financial Market for July 20, 1988.			
	Number	Volume	Contracts
Regular market:	210648	JD 245022	316
Top three companies:			
Jordan Sulpho Chemicals	21250	JD 49608	16
Arab Jordan Investment Bank	10500	JD 22050	6
Arab Aluminium Manufacturing	9100	JD 14883	15
Parallel market:	2709	JD 1107	—
Development bonds:	200	JD 2200	—
Treasury bills & bonds:	—	—	—
Other debentures:	—	—	—

## Yugoslavia, banks draft agreement

**BELGRADE (R)** — Yugoslavia and representatives of its commercial bank creditors have drafted an agreement to reschedule \$7 billion of debt, the official Yugoslav news agency Tanjug said Wednesday.

It said the draft accord was negotiated in New York between Yugoslav government representatives and the international coordinating committee of commercial banks.

Yugoslavia's foreign debt totals \$21 billion. The agreement is expected to be signed by September, after final approval by 450 commercial bank creditors around the world, Tanjug said.

"After long talks, this arrangement practically represents the final stage of Yugoslavia's overall long-term foreign debt consolidation," Tanjug said.

It said the Yugoslav delegation, headed by Assistant Finance Minister Boris Skapin and Boris Konte, vice-governor of Yugoslav National Bank, had also negotiated a draft agreement for \$300 million of fresh loans.

Yugoslavia has been seeking long-term solutions to ease its inter-bank burden as it tries to tackle a

175 per cent inflation rate with a tough new programme of economic reforms and austerity.

In June it signed a \$410 million stand-by credit agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Earlier this month 15 Western government creditors and Kuwait, members of the Paris Club agreed to reschedule repayment dates on \$946 million debt they had lent Yugoslavia.

In May, as part of the IMF deal and in an effort to make Yugoslavia's sagging economy more market-oriented, Prime Minister Branko Mikulic lifted a price freeze and imposed wage curbs.

The government also lifted controls on imports and foreign currency exchange.

But the measures provoked a wave of strikes and street protests.

Thousands of workers have been coming to protest in Belgrade, at one point storming parliament.

Mikulic has said he will not retreat from economic reforms, saying that doing so would upset Yugoslavia's relations with international institutions and the IMF.

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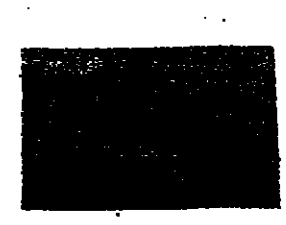


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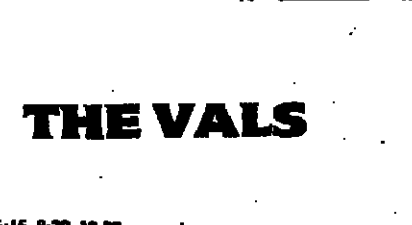


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SPORTS IN BRIEF

Visser upsets Tetscher at D.C. Classic

WASHINGTON (R) — Dannie Visser of South Africa made a hot comeback to upset sixth-seeded American Eliot Tetscher 4-6, 7-5, 6-2 Tuesday in a second-round match as temperatures soared at the D.C. Classic Tennis tournament. The stifling mid-day heat that climbed past the 38-degree centigrade mark forced Australian Peter Doolan to retire from his first-round match at 1-4 down against American Jimmy Brown, who next faces top-seeded compatriot Jimmy Connors. Fifth-seeded Ramesh Krishnan of India and 10th-seeded American Dan Goldie were straight-set winners. Krishnan overcame a slow start and defeated American John Ross 7-5 (7-4), 6-3, while Goldie beat countryman Robbie Weiss 7-5, 6-4. Several other players complained they had problems concentrating because of the heat. Some relief came, however, when showers fell in the evening, suspending two matches.

Steve Lewis plans to smash 400 m record

INDIANAPOLIS (R) — The world 400 metres record could fall in Wednesday night's final at the U.S. Olympic trials, according to Steve Lewis, America's newest sensation in the event. "It definitely will take a time of less than 44 seconds to win the race," Lewis told Reuters Tuesday as he relaxed in his hotel. In Monday's semifinals, the 19-year-old American clocked 44.11 seconds — the fifth fastest time ever. "There could even be a couple of guys under 44 seconds," said Lewis, who is not related to U.S. superstar Carl Lewis. American Lee Evans set the world record of 43.86 seconds in the 400 metres at the Mexico Olympics in 1968. Only he and compatriot Larry Evans, who ran 43.97 in the Mexico City race, have ever been under 44 seconds.

Tyson legal fight waged in backrooms

NEW YORK (R) — The legal battle between lawyers for heavyweight champion Mike Tyson and his manager Bill Cayton was waged mainly in the backrooms Tuesday over the boxer's suit to free himself from a managerial contract. Court proceedings lasted only half an hour and Tyson was an absentee on the opening day of the preliminary hearing at the New York state supreme court. Another hearing is scheduled for Thursday. Cayton's lawyer, Thomas Puccio, said division of the purse from last month's Tyson-Michael Spinks fight and arrangements for Tyson's next defence against Briton Frank Bruno were being tackled before talks on Tyson's move to nullify the contract. "What we're talking about now is the Spinks fight and the Bruno fight," said Puccio. "We're not talking about the total lawsuit. By Thursday we hope to agree on the first two questions."

WBC approves Leonard-Lalonde fight

MEXICO CITY (AP) — The World Boxing Council (WBC) announced Tuesday its approval of a fight between Sugar Ray Leonard and Canada's Don Lalonde for the new super middleweight crown. "The executive committee of the WBC has voted in favour of the fight, requiring of course as the organisation's regulation provides, an exhaustive medical examination before giving the definitive authorisation," a statement said. It did not specify the date or place for the bout. The statement said Leonard and Lalonde "asked the WBC to consider them as candidates to fight for the vacant super middleweight title." The category was a maximum weight of 168 pounds (76 kilograms).

English 1st division clubs agree on TV deal

BIRMINGHAM, England (R) — English first division soccer club chiefs, embroiled in a dispute over television which has threatened to split the league, agreed on Tuesday to recommend acceptance of a £44 million (\$75 million) deal.

Eighteen first division club chairmen, shifting away from an earlier stance, decided to recommend the 74 other clubs to accept the deal with the Independent Television network (ITV) at an extraordinary general meeting of the Football League on August 8. The nine-hour meeting gave a new twist to the dispute following a gathering of first and second division clubs in London last Friday which had favoured acceptance of a rival offer from the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) and British Satellite Broadcasting (BSB). The ITV accord would be worth £11 million (\$19 million) a year for four years, with every club in the first division getting a basic fee.

Shorter Olympic procession planned

SEOUL, South Korea (AP) — Seoul's Olympic organisers will widen the formations and space the different nations closer together to keep the procession of some 9,000 athletes into the opening ceremonies from taking more than an hour, an official said Wednesday.

The procession had been expected to take about 80 minutes. But Kim Chi-Gon, the organising committee's assistant secretary-general for culture and ceremonies, said it was feared that such a lengthy march would begin to bore the audience and tire the athletes.

"We decided to reduce the time to within 60 minutes. We can do it by increasing the number of columns and reducing the gap between the athletes," of different nations, Kim said at the first of regular weekly news briefings planned before the Olympics open on Sept. 17. These are expected to be the biggest summer games ever, with a record 12,000 athletes from 161 nations.

The Olympic delegations coming to Seoul also are expected to include about 4,000 officials.

Kim said 3,000 athletes would be seated in the Olympic stadium for the opening ceremony, and another 9,000 were expected to join the procession into the stadium, and then leave to watch the ceremonies on large television screens at nearby competition sites.

In addition, he said, some athletes would be in the port of Pusan or other southern cities for soccer and yachting events, and some wanted to stay out of the ceremonies to rest or practice for events on opening day or the next day. Basketball, boxing, soccer, diving and volleyball start on opening day.

The three-hour opening ceremonies are to start outside the 70,000-seat Olympic stadium with a fleet of ships sailing up the Han River, a symbolic channel to the world.

Kim said about 100,000 invited guests would watch the festivities from the riverside. Ceremonies inside the nearby stadium would be shown for them on huge television screens, while spectators in the stadium would watch the river procession on a large screen on the electronic scoreboard, he said.

Iraq meets Syria in Arab Soccer Cup finals today

AMMAN, Jordan (AP) — Iraq, three-time winner of the Arab Soccer Cup, defeated Jordan 3-0 Tuesday in a heated semifinal game and secured a chance to compete with Syria for the 5th Arab Soccer Trophy Championship Thursday.

Iraqi striker Ahmad Radi scored after 22 minutes with a header passed by Habib Jaafar, "the most dangerous and best Iraqi striker," according to sports commentator Mohammed Al Muaidi.

At the last minute in the first half, Yunis Abed Ali scored a second goal 18 yards (16 metres) away from the Jordanian net. Jordan almost scored in the first half, when striker Nart Yadej kicked an offside ball after 35 minutes which passed Iraqi goalkeeper Ahmad Jassem.

Hopes were still high among the 25,000 fans, who were carrying pictures of His Majesty King Hussein and chanting "Jordan is the best," until Iraq secured its crushing goal late in the second half by Ismail Mohammad from midfield.

King Hussein, members of the royal family and cabinet members also attended the match. Earlier Tuesday, Syria defeated Egypt 4-3 in penalty kicks and secured a place in the finals of the Arab Soccer Championship.

This Iraqi victory allows the team to compete against Syria for the finals Thursday. Jordan and Egypt will also meet that day to compete for the third and fourth position.

West German soccer faces difficult season

BONN (R) — Hosting the European Soccer Championship, a tournament full of flair and individual talent, has left West Germany with a conundrum to solve as its league season begins this weekend.

The memory of last month's European Championship is still fresh in the minds of fans, players and coaches alike the immediate legacy, a widespread desire to see open and attractive soccer all year round in West Germany. But some of the country's more extrovert stars have left in the close season while it was Werder Bremen, the epitome of a squad bereft of outstanding individuals, who won the West German League title just two months ago.

Bayer Leverkusen, another unspectacular team built on dogged and solid teamwork, scored West Germany's only success in European competition by winning the UEFA Cup.

Can Leverkusen's new coach Rinus Michels, mastermind of the flamboyant Dutch victory in the European Championship, transform his journeyman players? Should he even try?

National coach Franz Beckenbauer, whose team was eliminated by Michels' in the European Championship semifinals, has often criticised the West German League system for producing players with technical ability too limited for international competition.

Others see it differently, such as Bayern Munich coach Jupp Heynckes, glad to be rid of a few troublesome Prima Donnas who made his life difficult.

While both Bremen and Leverkusen enter the new season with virtually unchanged squads, most other clubs have spent the last weeks rebuilding heavily. Heynckes leading the way by spending around 12 million marks (\$6.6 million) on players.

"They are ambitious, because they have not had anything to shout about for a long time," Heynckes said of his new squad. Only half the team which took Bayern to its 10th league title two years ago are still with the club.

Newcomers to Bayern include Swedish national striker Johnny Ekstrom, Norwegian defender Erlend Johnsen and West German midfielder Olaf Thon, Götze are West German national captain Lothar Matthäus and defender Andreas Brehme (both to Inter Milan). Belgian goalkeeper Jean-Marie Pfaff and on-loan Welsh striker Mark Hughes.

There was another Dutch win earlier when Adri van der Poel took the 16th stage, a 38-km limbering-up exercise from Tarbes to Pau, the shortest post-war stage of the tour.

Both stages were flat and made no impression on the overall standings where Pedro Delgado of Spain continues to enjoy a more than comfortable four minutes six seconds lead over Steven Rooks of The Netherlands as he moved a step nearer his widely-expected triumph in Paris Sunday.

The two stage wins brought the Dutch tally in this year's tour to a remarkable six and Van Poppel's personal career total to five — he took two stages in last year's race. Van der Poel, recent winner of the Liege-Bastogne-Liege Classic, headed off the challenge of Etienne de Wilde of Belgium and

Van Poppel takes lead of 17th stage again on Tuesday

BORDEAUX, France (Agencies) — Jean-Paul van Poppel of The Netherlands won his third stage of this year's Tour de France cycle race for the third time in a row on a Tuesday.

The Dutchman with a marked preference for the second day of the working week — his first victory was exactly two weeks ago in Le Mans and his second in Besancon last Tuesday — proved once again that he has no rival as a sprinter.

No-one in the pack could hold him as he raced across the finish line in the 210-km 17th stage from Pau to Bordeaux with fellow-countryman Mathieu Hermans second and Belgian Eddy Planckaert third.

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took the 16th stage, a 38-km limbering-up exercise from Tarbes to Pau, the shortest post-war stage of the tour.

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Van der Poel, recent winner of the Liege-Bastogne-Liege Classic, headed off the challenge of Etienne de Wilde of Belgium and

American Davis Phinney to win the 16th stage.

It was ironic that he should prove the winner in such a short section because he won the longest stage of last year's race in Renne.

After Monday's final tough mountain stage in the Pyrenees which saw the elimination of three pre-race favourites, Jean-Francois Bernard and Charly Mottet of France and Swiss Urs Zimmermann, the riders had flat 93.5-km stretch from Ruelle-sur-Touvre to Limoges in southwestern France, is likely to be another test for the sprinters in the pack.

But the pace as it has been throughout the tour, was surprisingly hot with frequent attacks, mostly by the Dutch and French riders.

Britain unveils Blue Arrow

FALMOUTH, England (AP) — Britain Wednesday launched its £12 million (\$20 million) bid to win the America's Cup — a 65-foot (19.8m) pencil-slim yacht that looks more like an airplane than a sailing vessel.

"If it stays on the water and doesn't fly, I'm sure we'll win," said Tony Berry, one of the syndicate who will enter Blue Arrow in this year's race hoping to produce the first British victory in the 137-year history of the America's Cup.

The blue and white yacht has an 80-foot (24.3m) mast and huge outriggers that make it look more like a giant glider than a yacht. Millionaire businessman Peter de Savary, another syndicate member, said: "This represents the best chance this country has

ever had for winning. She's British, she's beautiful, and very, very fast."

The team designed and built the yacht in just 11 weeks while its rivals continued to bicker over whether their designs conform with the rules of the event.

The United States, which won the cup back from Australia last year after losing it for the first time in 1983, currently is locked in a legal wrangle with challenger New Zealand.

The San Diego Yacht Club has built a catamaran and New Zealand has built a 90 foot monohull and they are in dispute over whether the catamaran is valid or not.

"While they are in dispute, it is rumoured that New Zealand is building a catamaran," De Savary said.

But our challenge has been accepted in writing. In accepting it very late in the day, the Americans never anticipated that we would be able to produce a boat that had a chance of winning.

"Since they have discovered the type of vessel we have, they have been looking at ways to escape from their acceptance. We shall not let them escape," De Savary said.

He added: "Whether the judge decides on a multihull or a monohull, it is our belief that Blue Arrow can beat either of them. This is a marvellous British venture."

But the 65-foot yacht, Blue Arrow, built in 11 weeks, is not guaranteed a chance to race in an elimination series for the cup.



Al Jazirah wins basketball tourney

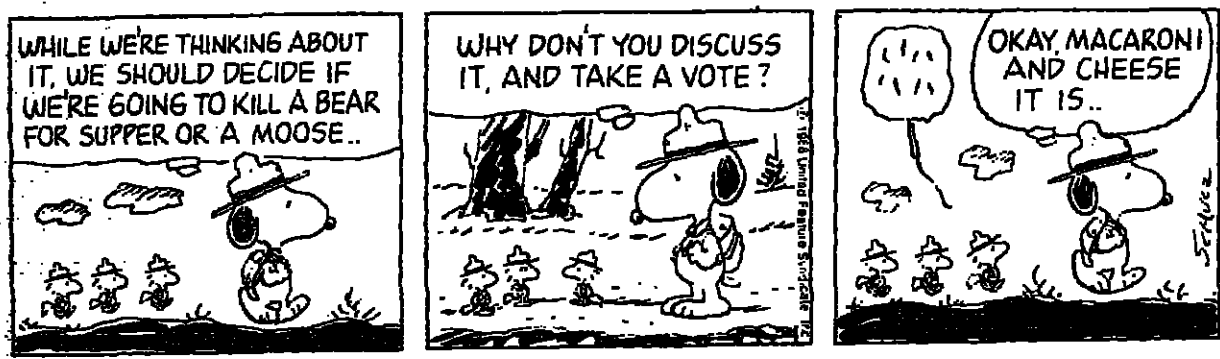
AMMAN (J.T.) — Al Jazirah Sports Club, which is sponsored and managed by ARAMEX International Courier, beat the Jordan Club to qualify for the national 'B' League Tuesday July 18th.

The match, which was held at the Federation's court, was packed with action and nerve-shattering turning of events. Although trailing the Jordan team for most of the game, Al Jazirah finished off their defence tired opponents at the very last second of the game, winning 70-69.

Al Jazirah team, composed of Fadi Ghandour, Hazem Malhas, Ghassan Nuqul, Ala'a Mawajdeh, Issa Zarakat and Haitham Fakhouri, is almost certain to join the 1st league in the next basketball season.

"The triumphant team will continue to be sponsored by ARAMEX International Courier throughout the next season", Ghandour, president of ARAMEX, confirmed.

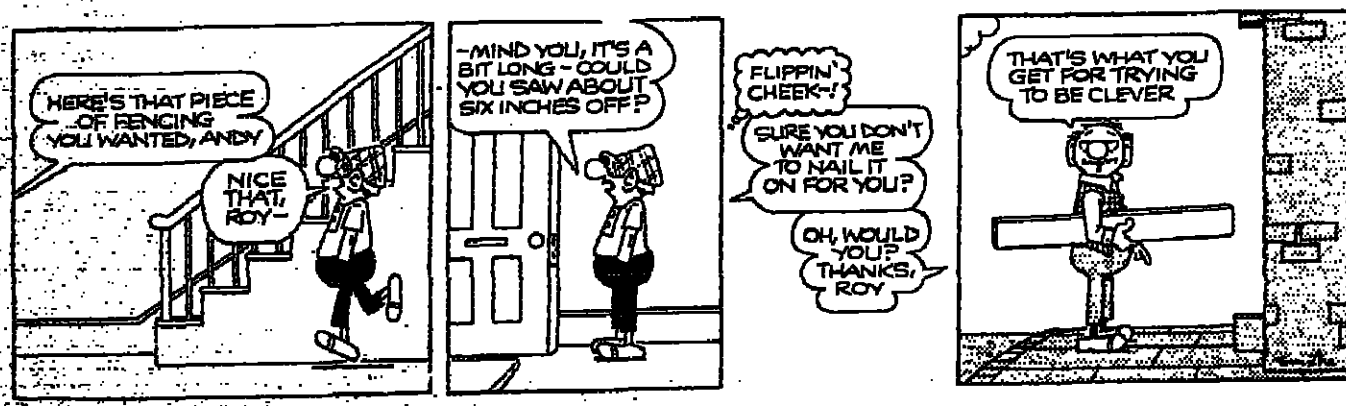
Peanuts



Mutt'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



FRIDAY'S RACES AT THE ROYAL RACING CLUB-TUNEIB

FIRST RACE 4.00 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1000 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1. Farhan Fahh Oudh	H. Farhan	Owner	Hussein	54.5
2. Mohammad Hamdan Kaisy	S. Rowaida	Owner	A. Jabir	54.5
3. Mohammad Salman Nabutay	M. Salman	Owner	Mwalek	54.5
4. Khalil Sulman Kabay	B. Soyah	Owner	Owner	54.5
5. Dr. A. El Naem A. Wandy	N. Maes	Owner	Saad	51.5
6. Aly A. El Anz Maray	M. Imad	Owner	Armad	51.5
7. Saud Mohammad Saud	M. Faral	Owner	Armad	50
8. Aly Abboud Nafie	Sahm Nafie	Owner	Yousef	50
9. Mohammad Abdullah	G. Umsharrah	Owner	George	48.5
10. Shihadah Aly Fokara	F. Raay	Owner	Kasim	48.5
11. Abdullah Faez Aly Faez	Razan	Owner	Sulman	48.5
12. Mamdouh Mohammad Maray	W. Hazim	Owner	Ibrahim	48.5

SECOND RACE 4.30 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1000 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1. Mamdouh El Hadeed	Bohanth	Owner	Yosel	54.5
2. Mashhour Fasal A. Jnab	El Fahdh	Owner	Talab	54.5
3. Mashhour Fasal A. Jnab	S. Elarab	Owner	Hary	50
4. Khalid Ayyad	Borkan	Owner	Naib	53
5. Ghalib & Samy Haddadin	B. Elreth	Owner	Salamh	53
6. Ghalib & Samy Haddadin	F. Handy	Owner	Jawahy	48.5
7. Aly Fareed El Saad	B. Elal	Owner	Khareidin	53
8. Ghazy Farah A. Jabr	Balasin	Owner	Ahmad	51.5
9. Ghazy Farah A. Jabr	Naizak	Owner	Owner	51.5
10. Abid A. El Naby	H. Elid	Owner	Mousa	51.5
11. Mamdouh Anwar Shalan	Mashaba	Owner	Kasim	50
12. H.H. Late Sherif Nasir Stable	Walajah	Owner	Ibrahim	48.5
13. Najla Wasfi Bsharat	Fakhir Noal	Owner	Khareidin	48.5

THIRD RACE 5.00 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1600 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1. A. El Kareem Salim	M. Rakad	Owner	Dalallah	56
2. Saleem Sulman A. Jraiban	Khalsham	Owner	Saad	56
3. Abdullah A. El Raheem	Adham	Owner	A. Jabr	53
4. Aly Mohammad Masamih	M. Mikhlid	Owner	Mwalek	53
5. Salim Mohammad A. Rawwa	Salvan	Owner	Fawaz	53
6. Hassan Salih Maghaby	Yassin	Owner	Owner	51.5
7. Raied Mohammad A. El Naby	Mosakbal	Owner	Kasim	50
8. A. El Kareem Abdullah	Diary	Owner	George	48.5
9. Farhan Fahh Oudh	Maha	Owner	Ibrahim	51.5
10. Faez Mttak Saweer	Samha	Owner	Yousef	48.5
11. Naeel Hmady Mohammad FaezThamir	Samha	Owner	Sulman	48.5

FOURTH RACE 5.30 FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES DISTANCE 1400 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1. Ibrahim Hraish	Wafy	Adnan	Ahmad	56
2. Ghalib & Samy Haddadin	Elzaem	Owner	Yosel	55
3. Ghalib & Samy Haddadin	Balal	Owner	Jawahy	53
4. Nimr El Hmoud	Midan	Owner	Naib	55
5. Nimr El Hmoud	Barary	Owner	Hary	51.5
6. Nimr El Hmoud	Sahel	Owner	Owner	51.5
7. Najla Wasfi Bsharat	Outomalik	Owner	George	53
8. Kamel Wasfi Bsharat	Sara Elial	Owner	A. Jabr	53
9. Mamdouh Anwar Shalan	Izzna	Owner	Mohsin	52
10. Kamel Wasfi Bsharat	Mashel	Owner	Khareidin	51.5
11. H.H. Late Sherif Nasir Stable	Mashaallah	Owner	Abbas	48.5

FIFTH RACE 6.00 FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES DISTANCE 1400 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1. Kamel Wasfi Bsharat	H. El Roman	Khareidin	George	57
2. Ghalib & Samy Haddadin	Tamouh	Owner	Jawahy	57
3. Ghalib & Samy Haddadin	Waheed	Owner	Yosel	56
4. Aly Fareed El Saad	Sary	Khareidin	Ahmad	57
5. Aly Fareed El Saad	J. Elsaad	Khareidin	Mostafa	56
6. Aly Fareed El Saad	Saad Aly	Khareidin	A. Jabr	53
7. Najla Wasfi Bsharat	Naamain	Khareidin	Rasheed	53
8. Nawaf Anwar Shalan	Ahid	Mohsin	Kasim	50
9. Abdullah El Dawoud	Shadid	Owner	Naib	53



